Goods
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r a few Quills and
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sually good showing for
ncy and rough braids,
ck Sailors, Turbans and
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oses.
just about half their regular
white and colors, 95c to $2.25.
$1.25.
line, choice, 50c and 75c.
at, $1.50 to $3.75.
or. Fourth floor.
in black, blue, brown, and tan,
d with narrow bands of taffeta,
med with taffeta bands, tailor
affeta silk, special price, $25.00.
and brown cheviot, jacket trim-
small black buttons; taffeta lined;
ws of tailor stitching, $20.00.
black, blue, brown, and light gray
ta vest and taffeta band around
ounce skirt, finished with rows of
piqued collar of stitched taffeta,
r stitched, and lined with taffeta;
taffeta bands, made over drop-
ed in every detail (see cut), $25.00.
cheviot, large collar of taffeta
ble, slashed fronts, and position
black cheviot, trimmed all around
ailor stitched; fancy white vest,
ons and five rows of black taffe
t Waist Section.
de Waists, just received, of wai-
e, French back, laundered cu-
s, of chambray, in blue and cr-
ver collars, band down the front,
riped chambray, $1.25.
aists, fronts of allover embroid-
uffs, hemstitched turn-overs on
nderwear. Fourth floor.
months) must be seen
nds of dainty garments,
fashioned and trimmed,
s have been greatly re-
ra Size Garments.
provided bountifully for those
the larger sizes in Muslin Under-
tire section being devoted to their
garments are thoroughly well
cellent materials, and are as
mmed and shown in as great
he regular sizes.
Hand-Made Lingerie.
y of fine French hand-made Lin-
relation of the beauties of dainty
e needlework. Single garments
trousseaux, hand embroidered
d with real and imitation lace;
gns that set our fashions here,
styles to choose from—the best
in Paris—personally selected by
presentatives.
ttings. Fourth floor.
in Underwear.
e garments at specially
The reductions make
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unity afforded and secure
e special sale prices.
ears), in six styles, of nainsook,
nd hemstitching, 75c. Others at
yle, of lawn, waist and clusters of
, two hemstitched tucks at waist,
skirt, $1.10.
to up to $14.75.
up to $15.50.
ch cluster of fine tucks and
e, 90c to $1.75.
to $15.50.
to $18.75.
embroidered edge, 2 to 16 years.
lawn ruffle with cluster of tucks
ed insertion, V neck, embroidered
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ubtedly convince all well-
possible in purchasing at
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ed grounds, satin bar Louisine
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d faconne, yard, 75c.
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of genuine taffeta silk, plain colors,
ades of violet, heliotrope and ca-
at opportunity for money saving.
27½c yard.
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ally in marine and white and black
olka dots—various sizes of dots
anity seldom offered.
nels. Sixth floor.
een received. They are all
ubjects by Teniers, Ridge-
lly serviceable for sofa pil-
ortfolios, wall panels and

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 184. TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ORGANIZER OF GREAT RAILWAY COMBINES.

E. H. Harriman during the last few years has achieved a reputation as a financier and as an organizer of railroad combines second only to that of J. Pierpont Morgan. Up to two years ago, when he organized a syndicate to purchase the Chicago and Alton, he was but little known in railroad or financial circles, except as a member of the New York brokerage firm of Harriman Bros., and a director of the Illinois Central railroad, with which he has been prominently connected for the last fifteen years. Since acquiring control of the Alton, of which he is chairman of the board, he has become largely interested in the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Pacific Mail Steamship line, Oregon Railway and Navigation company, and Kansas Southern railroad, and practically holds sway over the destinies of all these roads. Through affiliation with the Goulds and Rockefellers he is also interested in the roads controlled by the latter. His conflict with J. J. Hill over the possession of the Northern Pacific, which precipitated the great stock panic last week, brought Mr. Harriman into more public notice.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901.
Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday. Sun rises at 4:41; sets at 7:11. Moon rises at 1:11 a. m.

LOCAL:—
Mayor sent in a number of appointments to Council, ousting all followers of the Hopkins-Gahan-Sullivan faction. All appointees confirmed. Council passed South Side boulevard ordinance. Boxing ordinance referred to a committee.
County Commissioners received hospital investigation report after a wrangle of two hours. Hanberg will appoint a successor to Graham on his own responsibility.
Alderman Eidmann, chairman of the Council Special Assessment committee, scored Mayor's new Board of Local Improvement as inexperienced in public affairs.
Mrs. Emma Judd and her infant of 321 West Sixty-fourth street died without medical attendance while Dowieites prayed for their recovery.
George Hunt rescued his bride from her mother's house near Aurora, Ill., and she is now at his Bristol home guarded by his friends.
Frederick Eakens of Austin returned from three years' service in the Philippine army to find father dead and mother moved away.
Catholic societies will ask the court to enjoin the Board of Education from spending its funds for free text books for pupils.
Charges against former South Town officers to be laid before the State's Attorney. Many fictitious names found on pay roll.
Suit by the government to compel J. J. Cullen to make an accounting for army funds believed to be the cause of his suicide.
Felix Labriola caused arrest of wife and daughter and two men, whom he charges with plot to break up his family.
Trial of "Mother" Lyon begun for kidnaping Jennie Johnson. E. H. Gold said to be the "Bert Brown" in the case.
False story that Pat Crowe was at a Riverside hotel caused police to make fruitless night trip to the suburb.
Florists, after raising fund of $800 to promote war on street stands, denounce delay of the Council.
Drainage board in answer to amended bill charged St. Louis with polluting its own water supply.
Chief O'Neill issued orders to Inspector Hartnett to reform abuses in the levee.
DOMESTIC:—
President McKinley made a brief visit to San José, then returned to San Francisco. If Mrs. McKinley is better today he will carry out the program as arranged.
Grand jury impaneled to investigate boodling at Grand Rapids, instructed by the Judge to return bills against city officials shown to have offered or accepted bribes.
Professor Ladd of Yale in lecture to students declared the United States a nation of law breakers, and that the laws are made by corporations.
Steamer City of Paducah went to the bottom near Grand Tower, Ill., after striking a snag. Two known to be dead and several missing.
Governor Yates signed law giving Drainage Trustees authority to widen Chicago River.
Thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Illinois G. A. R. will be held today at Peoria.
NEW YORK:—
President Baker of the Atlantic Transport line said amalgamation with the Leyland line has not been perfected.
Cruiser Buffalo arrived from Manila, bringing 501 seamen and 57 marines, the most of whom will reënlist.
American Museum of Natural History to send an expedition to China for ethnological research.
Twelve men indicted for keeping gambling-houses on evidence supplied by Committee of Fifteen.
WASHINGTON:—
Joint High commission will resume its sessions in July to consider the Alaska boundary question. Agreement over the chief points of dispute considered likely.
Senator Hawley, chairman of Senate Committee on Military Affairs, informed Secretary Root opposition to the canteen was dying out.
Treasury department deducted $10 from expense account of Commissioner Peck for purchase of a valet.

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1 Hospital Report's Narrow Escape.
France Plans Change of Policy.
Two Die While Dowie Prays.
Aurora Elopers in New Trouble.
Proceedings of the Council.
2 Blames St. Louis for Pollution.
W. N. Sattler Dies Going to a Party.
General News of New York.
New Improvement Board Criticised.
3 San Jose Greets the President.
Says Laws Lack Real Balance.
Held for Big Safeblowing.
Order to Clean the Levee.
Pat Crowe Tip Misleads Police.
Florists War on Street Stands.
Mother Lyons on Trial.
4 Grand Rapids Jury Sworn In.
Dr.Ament Discusses China.
5 Old Shamrock Beats the Negr.
Rebels Will Yield to Funston.
British Army Bill Opposed.
Salisbury Sees Good in War.
6 White Stockings Lose Again.
Fight Ordinance Referred.
Hernando's Latonia Derby.
7 Worth Crowd Hisses Coburn.
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Early Report on Canteen Final.
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8 Illinois G. A. R. at Peoria.
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10 Financial News of the World.
11 In the Commercial Markets.
News of the Railroads.
12 Editorial.
13 Peck Must Pay Valet's Bills.
Texas Oil Boom Burst.
May Enjoin Free Text Books.
South Town Cases for Grand Jury.
Records of the Courts.
16 Presbyterians En Route to Synod.
Society, Short Story.
Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.
News of the Theaters.
Among the New Books.

FOREIGN:—
British army reform proposals introduced in House of Commons attacked by Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and by Winston Churchill.
In conference with General Funston, General Lucban of the Province of Neuva Ecija promised to surrender in a few days with his entire command.
French Ambassadors to London and Berlin held conference at Paris with Minister Delcasse concerning France's new foreign policy.
Lord Salisbury in speech in London declared the Boer war had helped the British Empire by revealing its latent power.
Irregular forces of Boers raiding towns in the Midland district.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—
Leaders of the machinists' unions conferred with Samuel Gompers at Washington to arrange upon concerted action to secure a nine-hour work day.
Santa Fé road raised wages of shopmen along the entire system.
SPORTING:—
American league: Detroit 8, Chicago 7; Milwaukee 5, Cleveland 4; Baltimore 14, Philadelphia 5; Washington 5, Boston 2.
National league: Philadelphia 6, Boston 5; Cincinnati 3, Pittsburg 2; New York 9, Brooklyn 0.
Hernando won Latonia Derby.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN		Koenigin Luise.
COPENHAGEN	Norge	
GLASGOW	Laurentian	
GLASGOW	Norwegian	
HAMBURG		Phoenicia.
LONDON	Minnehaha	
LONDON	Menominee	
MOVILLE	Parisian	
NEW YORK	Minneapolis	
NEW YORK	Bovic	
NEW YORK	Ethiopia	
NEW YORK	K. M. Thereso.	

NEARLY REJECT HOSPITAL REPORT

County Board Decides to "Receive" It After Wrangling for Two Hours.

HANBERG TO ACT ANYWAY

Says He Shall Appoint Successor to Warden Graham, Change to Take Place July 1.

COMMITTEE YET TO SPEAK.

Finding of Commission Referred to Public Service Body, Which Will Consider in Detail.

MATTER TO COME UP FRIDAY.

By a narrow margin, and after two hours of violent wrangling, the County board yesterday afternoon "received" the report of the County Hospital Investigating committee recommending changes at the institution and asking the ousting of Warden James H. Graham. Efforts to have the report "concurred in" or "adopted" were defeated, and the communication at one time was rejected by the work of a clique of seven members of the board headed by Commissioners Carolan and Thielen. Only through the clever parliamentary tactics of Commissioner Walker, the gavel of President Hanberg, and the determined backing of Commissioners Organ, Flanagan, Daley, and Irrmann was the work of the Investigating committee saved.

These six men for more than two hours fought an organized plan to defend Warden Graham. Commissioner Carolan and his six followers refused to do anything but "receive" the report, in line with a scheme to prevent the present head of the hospital from being summarily thrown out of his position.

President Hanberg may be forced to act on his own initiative in appointing a successor to Graham. The way is open, however, for he has held Mr. Graham's resignation since last December.

"Whatever the board may do, I shall carry out that recommendation of the report," he said last night. This means that Graham will go, no matter what his friends may do.

The fight will be continued on Friday, when the Public Service committee, composed of all members of the County board, will take up the recommendations made by the special committee of inquiry and pass on each suggestion.

Thirteen Members Present.

There were but thirteen members of the board present when President Hanberg presented the report of the Investigating committee, with the recommendation that it be "concurred in and referred to the Public Service committee with instructions that the recommendations be acted on as quickly as possible and carried out when the funds needed could be found."

He promised personally to see that "all matters devolving on the head of the County board should be carried out strictly." This meant that employes of the hospital should be compelled to undergo an "honest civil service examination" and that Mr. Graham should be removed.

After Commissioner Organ had insisted that the report ought to be "adopted or rejected," Commissioner Carolan insisted that instead of being concurred in or adopted the report should merely be "received."

"To concur in that report is to adopt it as read," put in Commissioner Thielen. "It should be received and then let the Public Service committee act."

Hoffman put in an amendment to have it received, and the line was drawn. President Hanberg and Commissioners Daley, Flanagan, Irrmann, Organ, and Walker voted against this. With Carolan, Hoffman, and Thielen were lined up Commissioners Ahrens, Beer, Busse, and Van Steenberg. It was remarked as significant that Ahrens, Beer, Thielen, and Hoffman are members of the subcommittee in charge of the hospital. Flanagan held that, though Hoffman's those present, it was not a majority of the those present, it was not a majority of the entire membership of the board. President Hanberg upheld him, and then the resolution to concur went down under the same division of votes.

Here Mr. Organ asked the adoption of the report. Carolan tried to amend by having it referred to a committee, was declared out of order, and Mr. Organ's resolution was killed by the Carolan crowd. This meant the rejection of the report altogether, and Walker changed his vote to the Carolan column so he could ask a reconsideration.

The vote was reconsidered by a viva voce vote. Here Carolan again insisted on his motion that the report be "received."

Flanagan Accuses Carolan.

"Some of these commissioners want a chance to whipsaw this report," shouted Commissioner Flanagan. "They want to take it into an anteroom and kill it. If you want to kill it, do it right here," he said, addressing Carolan.

Then Commissioner Thielen moved that "the report be received, placed on record, and sent to the Public Service committee for immediate action." This carried by a vote of 7 to 6, and rather than take chances of a further fight and a possible rejection of the report, Commissioner Walker again changed his vote to the opposition, giving eight affirmative votes.

Hanberg Says Graham Must Go.

"No matter what the committee may do, the report will be carried out so far as I am able," said President Hanberg. "I shall make the appointment of a new warden on May 27 in all probability, the change to take effect on July 1."

"The Public Service committee, if Graham's friends have their say," said a close friend of the warden, "will approve most of the recommendations of the committee. They will seek to prevent the adoption of the section asking Graham's removal. This done, he will not go out under fire, his successor can be named regularly, and they will concur."

FRANCE PLANS NEW POLICY

AMBASSADORS TO LONDON AND BERLIN IN PARIS.

Hold Long and Secret Conferences with Foreign Minister Delcasse—Both England and Germany Said to Feel Alarm Over Energetic Methods Now Prevailing—Severe Press Censorship in Madagascar—Peculiar Suggestion Made to Duke of Orleans.

(Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Grace Gunsaas.)

PARIS, May 13.—The French Ambassador to London, M. Cambon, and the French Ambassador to Berlin, the Marquis de Noailles, arrived in Paris today and held a long conference with Minister Delcasse. The simultaneous presence of the two important Ambassadors has been necessitated by the new line of foreign policy that France will follow, and both England and Germany are alarmed by the energetic attitude of Minister Delcasse.

Pays Compliment to Italy.

France has paid another compliment to Italy by instructing the French Ambassador to Rome to call upon Minister Zanardelli and express the thanks of the French government for all the courtesies extended to Premier Waldeck-Rousseau during his visit to Italy.

Great Secrecy in Madagascar.

The government has taken strong measures in regard to Madagascar to prevent the English knowing its movements in that colony. The liberty of the press is stopped and no newspapers either in the French or native language can now be published until the proofs have passed the official censor. Licenses to print papers can be withdrawn at the will of the government officials.

Algerian Politics in a Tangle.

The situation in Algeria is considered grave, and the Deputies and Senators from Algeria have protested to Waldeck-Rousseau against the constant change of Governor Generals. The government is making a desperate effort to keep Jonnart in office, but Jonnart refuses to consider the question unless the Prefect of Algeria, M. Lautaud, is removed. A compromise may be reached by removing the Prefect.

Spahis and Arabs Fight.

Sunday night, in the district of Millianah, a troop of Spahis were attacked by Arab merchants and many Spahis were wounded.

New Place for Pretender.

The extraordinary proposition is made to the Duke of Orleans, the pretender to the throne of France, that as Sicily is discontented he take the throne of Sicily. The Duke has replied that he will sit on the throne of France or on none.

Supposed Spy Released.

Iovanovitz, the supposed Krupp spy, has been set at liberty and returned to Paris, where he will resume his work in a hotel. The Austrian Ambassador negotiated with the French government for the repeal of the order expelling Iovanovitz from French territory, but Iovanovitz's companions, who sought to implicate him, were held, as they were proven guilty.

Chamber to Open Today.

The President of the Chamber, M. Paul Deschanel, and his wife returned to Paris today. Parliament opens tomorrow and the session promises to be calm, as the recession is purely formal. The real battle will probably come later.

Telephone Rates Are Reduced.

It is officially announced that the telephone rate will be reduced from $80 to $60 a year, and the Paris-Lyons rate on the long distance is reduced from 25 to 15 cents for each three minutes.

Big Statue in Fragments.

A tragic fate has befallen the statue of "The Parisienne," which adorned the monumental gate of the exposition. After many tribulations it was purchased by a rich Hungarian, who ordered it packed and shipped to Buda-Pesth. During the packing this morning "The Parisienne" fell in pieces, and a mass of broken plaster is all that is left of her former splendor.

Kaiser's Face Badly Scarred.

Telegrams from Metz announce that the German Emperor's complexion has taken on a peculiar hue which is quite noticeable. The wound on his face is ugly, and shows a purple scar. The Empress, it is said, looks thin, hollow-cheeked, and much grayer.

FALLS FROM BURNING HOUSE INTO THE ARMS OF FIREMEN.

William Williamson, 70 Years Old, Surrounded by Flames and Smoke, Obeys Instructions and Escapes Injury.

Surrounded by smoke and flame, William Williamson, 70 years old, of 164 North Desplaines street, kept his presence of mind early yesterday morning, and received directions from two firemen, fifteen feet below, how to jump and not be injured by the fall. A second later he swung from the window and fell into the arms of Captain Joseph McCormick and Lieutenant Edward McGurn.

Mr. Williamson had been asleep and was awakened by the cries of fire. He arose to find his room filled with smoke. He opened the door, hoping to escape, but was driven back by the flames. Then he made his way to the window, and after knocking out the glass stood on the sill ready to jump. The firemen called to him, and heeding their suggestions he escaped without injury.

Meanwhile the fire had gained headway and had communicated to the next building south. The families occupying rooms in the two houses were awakened by the firemen and led to street in safety. Attention then was turned to the flames, and after a hard fight of an hour the fire was extinguished. The damage to buildings and contents was about $1,900.

CHINA ASKS DEMANDS CUT; WOULD RAISE IMPORT DUES.

Empire's Reply to Note of Powers Will Express Astonishment at Amount of Indemnity—Tells of Difficulties.

LONDON, May 14, 3 a. m.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Pekin, under date of May 10, says:

"The Chinese plenipotentiaries are drafting a reply to the Ministers of the powers expressing astonishment at the amount of indemnity demanded, and urging a reduction on the ground of the empire's financial difficulties, but undertaking, if the full amount is exacted, to pay in thirty annual installments of 15,000,000 taels from the likin, salt tax, and native customs.

"Pending a revision of the tariff they also ask the powers to consent to an increase of the maritime customs and the import and export duties by one-third."

TWO DIE WHILE DR. DOWIE PRAYS.

Mrs. Emma Judd and Her Infant Succumb While Zion Leader and Elders Look On.

ENGLEWOOD IS STIRRED.

H. Worthington Judd Will Tell Nothing to Police and Woman's Body Is Spirited Away.

CORONER IS TO INVESTIGATE.

Lulled into eternity by the prayers of John Alexander Dowie and two elders of Zion, Mrs. Emma Judd, wife of H. Worthington Judd, general superintendent of the Zion City Land and Improvement company, died on Sunday at her home, 321 West Sixty-fourth street. Her death was quickly followed by that of her new born babe.

No medical assistance was granted either, and, after death their bodies were spirited away to an undertaker's, six miles distant. Information concerning the condition of Mrs. Judd, or the location of her body after death, was denied to all callers, the police being informed that it was none of their business.

The death of Mrs. Judd and her infant aroused the citizens of Englewood so they threatened to handle Dowie roughly. However, the healer did not appear in Englewood after the death.

How Her Death Is Explained.

Adherents of Dowie explain Mrs. Judd's death by the assumption that when she was suffering she may have secretly wished the aid of a physician and that this thought, inborn of the devil, prevented her recovery.

Coroner Traeger is investigating the case. If his jury holds Dr. Dowie to the grand jury State's Attorney Deneen says he will give the case his attention and see what evidence there is against him.

Mrs. Judd was taken ill Friday night, and, awakening her husband, requested him to pray for her, as she was in great pain. Throughout the night and all day Saturday she suffered, confiding in the prayers of her husband and herself to bring her relief. When no relief was observed, believing their faith was not sufficient, husband and wife called in the elders. They came, but their prayers, too, were unavailing. Another night of agony passed. Then Dr. Dowie himself was called. In an equipage fit for a Duke, with coachman and footman attired in rich livery, Dr. Dowie drove to the Englewood home. His visit was brief and apparently without effect, because a few minutes after his departure neighbors learned that Mrs. Judd was dead. She had remained unconscious from early in the morning until she breathed her last at 3 o'clock.

Police Are Refused Information.

No crêpe was placed on the door and during the night her body was removed to the undertaking rooms of H. E. Haggard, 153 Western avenue. When information of the death was received at the Englewood Police Station Captain Haas sent Detective King to the house to obtain the facts and make a formal report to him. The detective saw Mr. Judd himself, who not only refused to answer any questions, but declined to permit the policeman to enter the house.

"Do you admit your wife died suddenly?" asked the detective.

"Yes, I admit that much," answered Mr. Judd.

"Did she have a doctor in attendance or receive any medical care?"

"I refuse to answer any questions."

"Is her body in the house now?"

"I refuse to say."

"Will you let me go through the house and look?"

"No; I will not. I have broken no laws, and I have nothing to do with the police or any one else."

When Detective King reported to Captain Haas word was sent to Coroner Traeger. He also sent Sergeant George Lyman to Judd's house, where the door was slammed in his face. This angered Captain Haas, who decided it was time to go himself. He suffered the same treatment. He found, however, that the house was filled with women, who proclaimed themselves followers of Dowie and believers in the efficacy of prayer without the aid of a physician.

"Do you think we will desecrate this house of death by allowing you to enter?" one shouted at the Captain.

None of Public's Business.

Overseer Piper and Speicher called at the house after the death of Mrs. Judd. Deacon Sloan also was a visitor, while Deacon Charles Barnard took charge of the preparations for the funeral. Dr. Dowie declined to say anything about the death, and Overseer Speicher expressed the sentiment of Zion toward the public thus:

"It is none of the public's business. I have nothing to say, not even as to when Mrs. Judd's funeral will be. If the Coroner sees fit to order an inquest that will be time enough for me to talk."

When Coroner Traeger was notified of the death of Mrs. Judd he assigned Dr. Springer to the case. The Englewood police located the body at Haggard's undertaking rooms, and it was there Dr. Springer made an examination. He found that death was due to hemorrhage and so reported to the Coroner, who assigned Deputy Coroner Lawrence Buckley to conduct an examination.

Undertaker Is Blamed.

"The undertaker did wrong in removing the body without a permit," said the Coroner. "If the woman was in her right mind and was willing to die without a physician there is probably nothing the Coroner can do."

Chief Medical Inspector Spalding said an offense had been committed which would justify the Mayor in revoking the undertaker's license.

Deputy Coroner Buckley was to have held an inquest yesterday afternoon, but the witnesses did not appear, so the hearing was postponed until Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Dr. Dowie probably will be one of the witnesses, as the Coroner has announced his intention of issuing a subpœna for him.

Mrs. Judd was 42 years of age. She and her husband had been followers of Dr. Dowie for three years. Her husband first went to Zion to sing in the choir. Mrs. Judd accompanied him to the services, and first announced her faith in Dowie's teachings. Her husband soon followed. When he renounced his belief in the teachings of the Baptist Church and threw away his Masonic charm he disposed of his real estate business and became a leading business man in Zion.

ARMS TO KEEP HIS BRIDE.

GEORGE HUNT BARRICADES HIMSELF AND WIFE IN A HOUSE.

Young Woman Escapes from Her Mother's Residence and Though Pursued Reaches Bristol Safely with Her Husband—Parents of Mrs. Hunt Determined to Secure Their Daughter, and the Groom, Backed by His Friends, Prepares for Resistance.

George Hunt, whose bride was taken away from him on Saturday in Evanston by her mother, Mrs. H. W. Walker, recovered the girl last night. He took her to his house in Bristol, Ill. This morning he is in the house surrounded by friends, all armed, ready to repel an attack from the parents of his wife, who have promised to storm the place at daybreak.

Mr. Hunt had received a letter signed by his wife, asserting that she did not care for him any more. He felt sure that the letter was not written by the girl of her own free will, so he decided to rescue her from her parents' home, about one mile from Aurora, Ill.

Accordingly Hr. Hunt, accompanied by his brother-in-law, C. Harry Eccles, drove out to the Walker residence at 7 o'clock last night. They were met in the front yard by Mr. and Mrs. Walker and a negro servant.

Mr. Hunt made a demand for his wife. It was refused.

Bride Escapes from House.

While the opposing parties were conferring, Mrs. Hunt, who had been on the watch, slipped out of a side door and ran for the road in front of the country residence. As she ran she called to her husband to join her. He left Eccles, and, overtaking the girl, grasped her by the hand and the two disappeared down the road at a run.

Eccles, in the meantime, prevented the parents or the negro from following, but, according to reports, he fared ill while doing so. It is said that Mrs. Walker gave him several stinging lashes with a horse whip and that the negro knocked him down with a stone. However, he managed to get to the horse and buggy he and Hunt had used, and he drove back to Aurora.

Meantime Mr. and Mrs. Hunt had reached the house of Elmer Rickard. Rickard knew both fugitives, and, being acquainted with their romance, he agreed to give them a lift. He hitched up his fastest horse and drove the couple to Bristol, where the Hunts live. The bride fainted as she reached her husband's house.

Walkers in Quick Pursuit.

The Walkers did not allow the dust from Eccles' wagon to settle in the road before they were driving post haste for Bristol. Arrived there they made a demand for their daughter. It was refused. Then they made a demand for a diamond ring belonging to Mrs. Walker and which the daughter was wearing. The ring was sent out, and a receipt for its return was taken.

Then, according to the story told by the Hunts, the Walkers left, declaring that they would return this morning with enough physical force to take their daughter.

Hunt immediately secured the neighborhood, and, getting a crowd of his friends supplied with arms into the house, he awaited the return of the Walkers, determined never to let them have his bride again.

George Hunt and Charlotte King were married last Thursday at Geneva. The bride left the house of her parents of her own free will and joined her husband. However, her parents gave out a story that she had been kidnaped and that diamonds and other jewelry had been taken with her. Hunt was arrested on Saturday and taken before Justice Ely in Evanston, where he was given his freedom for lack of sufficient prosecution. His bride was taken by her parents to their home, near Bristol. Then came the incident of the letter and the rescue of last night.

SOLDIER RETURNS FROM WAR TO FIND FAMILY SCATTERED.

Frederick Eakens Goes to Austin to Meet Loved Ones, but Learns Father Is Dead, Mother Moved, Home Gone.

When Private Frederick Eakens of the Twenty-ninth Infantry visited his old home in Austin after three years' absence, he found it deserted, all his family dead, and a handsome new building on the site of his father's barber shop. Walking in North Park avenue from the elevated station he passed scores of people he once had known, but none recognized him. He accosted his father's best friend, and not until he had asked for "Jack" Eakens did the friend realize who the young man was. Saddened by the loss of his father and brother and the departure of his stepmother to Ohio, Eakens returned to Fort Sheridan to reënlist.

Three years ago "Jack" Eakens was a familiar figure in Austin, while hundreds of persons on the West Side knew him. While living at 338 North Park avenue his son Frederick enlisted to go to the Philippines. After the departure of the son Eakens accompanied his wife to Akron, O., where he lived a short time. Then he went to Cleveland, where he became violently insane and died in a short time. His widow remained in Cleveland.

After his enlistment in the army Frederick Eakens went with his regiment to Manila. The regiment went into active service, and months lengthened into years in the chase after the Filipinos. He often wrote to his father during the early part of his trip, but as the regiment penetrated farther into the interior the letters were delayed. Those he received from home said nothing of the prospective removal of the family to Ohio, and none of his friends referred to the death of his father, presuming that he had received some notification from other sources. For nearly two years Eakens had no news from home, so when the regiment was ordered back to Manila and began its journey across the ocean he looked forward with joy to the reunion with his family.

At the first opportunity on his return Eakens started for Austin to visit his home. He was accompanied by one of the soldiers from the fort, a friend who had served with him.

Hoping to find his father alive and well, he went to Ontario street and North Park avenue, where he was surprised to find a new building instead of the one-story structure formerly occupied by his father's barber shop. Seeing two men in front of the place, neither of whom he recognized, the young man asked:

"Will one of you gentlemen tell me where I can find "Jack" Eakens or W. O. Cline?"

One was Mr. Cline himself, and from him the soldier learned that his family was gone and he himself a stranger in Austin.

MAYOR'S AX PAYS POLITICAL DEBT.

He Sends to Council List of Appointments, Ousting the Gahan and Sullivan Men.

ALL AT ONCE CONFIRMED.

South Boulevard Ordinance Is Passed and Order Looking to Connection with North Side.

NEW PROHIBITION TRACT.

Chicago General Railway Company's Tracks to Be Blockaded If Repairs Are Not Made at Once.

LAWS TO REGULATE ROOF TANKS.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Confirmed the Mayor's appointments for police magistrates, bailiffs, clerks, bridgetenders, Board of Examining Engineers, and other positions.

Passed the South Side boulevard ordinance.

Passed an order to have the Committee on Streets and Alleys North and Streets and Alleys South report a plan for a boulevard connection between the North and South Sides.

Passed an ordinance creating a prohibition district of Beverley Hills, Longwood, and Walton.

Passed an ordinance to equip all buildings, except those used for residences, with apparatus to cut off gas and electricity from the outside.

Passed an order for the Commissioner of Public Works to barricade the tracks of the Chicago General railway company if it does not repair Twenty-second street within thirty days.

Passed an amendment to the building ordinances giving the Building Commissioner authority to regulate tanks on roof tops.

Referred Alderman Fick's boxing ordinance to the License committee.

Passed an order upon the Civil Service committee to investigate the practice of the Civil Service commission in certifying subpœnaing inspectors.

Passed an order for the elevated railroad companies to remove rubbish from their rights of way.

Passed an order for an estimate on the cost of widening Halsted street.

Concurred in the report of the Elections committee declaring Alderman Eberhardt seated.

Gave the Board of Education authority to appropriate the sale of lands proceeds of laws.

Have the Poor Kaskiaids of Tassa authority to lay a switch track in Thomas street to site of proposed hospital.

Referred two resolutions dealing with the gas situation to the Finance committee.

Sent the proposition of the Illinois Central railroad company to acquire part of the Gage farm to the Committee on Railroads.

Passed an ordinance repealing the ordinance of the Chicago Passenger Traction company.

Passed an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to investigate and report on the obstruction of alleys by the Crane company.

Mayor Harrison paid his political debts last night. He did it with an ax. When the account of Carter H. Harrison with Hopkins, Gahan, Sullivan & Co. was settled there was not a man in the city service upon whom the latter company could lay a finger and say it owned him. If there was, the Mayor could not find him, and he had hunted for him for three weeks through the list of police magistrates, police clerks, and bailiffs bridgetenders, poundmasters, market-masters, and commissions to which he has the appointive power.

In cleaning up his political debts the Mayor also finished appointments for the next two years, with the exception of Fire Marshal, Boiler Inspector, and four police magistrates. The slate was sent to the City Council last night and was confirmed, it being the third section of the Mayor's nominations to city offices.

Gahan and Sullivan Men Go.

Relatives and friends of Thomas Gahan and friends and relatives of Roger Sullivan were dropped in a bunch from city positions. It was said that John P. Hopkins had no men on the lists. City Clerk Loeffler was credited with having lost in the deal. Justice Martin's release from his position at the Harrison Street Police Court was attributed to his friendship for the City Clerk, but Justice Sabath remained, and, as he is called a Loeffler man, the politicians were somewhat mixed. The list of appointments of police magistrates is as follows:

John K. Prindiville	Harrison Street.
William T. Hall	Harrison Street.
M. R. M. Wallace	Thirty-fifth Street.
George W. Underwood	Thirty-fifth Street.
M. J. Quinn	Hyde Park.
Charles H. Callahan	South Chicago.
F. H. Duggan	Englewood.
George Kersten	East Chicago Avenue.
Thomas Edgar	Logan Square.
A. J. Sabath	Maxwell Street.
James C. Dooley	Maxwell Street.
James C. Doyle	Deerpleines Street.
M. J. O'Donoghue	West Chicago Avenue.

The list left out the following justices:

John A. Mahoney	Sheffield Avenue.
James Martin	Harrison Street.
Guido J. Chott	Warren Avenue.
Max Eberhardt	West Chicago Avenue.
Olaf F. Severson	West Chicago Avenue.

Of Justice Martin's removal the Mayor said:

"It was for the good of the service."

There is some chance for one or two of the other justices whose appointment was not made last night. Justice Mahoney, it was said, "is up in the air," but may come down. He stands suspected of having "flirted" with Hopkins, Gahan, Sullivan & Co. Of the three West Side Republican Justices, Chott, Eberhardt, and Severson, one is sure to go. Friends of M. A. La Buy, a Democrat, think he should be taken care of, and the Mayor is inclined to think so, too.

Justice Hall was transferred to Harrison street and George W. Underwood was appointed to the Thirty-fifth street court.

Sullivan's Brother-in-Law Out.

James J. Furlong, brother-in-law of Roger C. Sullivan, was removed from his position as secretary of the Plumbing commission. Several relatives of Gahan came out of the list of police court clerks. Political henchmen of the company who were bridgetenders fell in scores. When the Mayor was asked if there were any survivors he smiled and said:

"I have nothing to say."

"There are ten bridgetenders known to me personally who are missing," said an Alderman. "I do not believe that there is a Hopkins, Gahan, or Sullivan man in the city service."

The payment made to the anti-Harrison faction in the Democratic party squared an account opened when the Hopkins Demo-

crats ousted Burke and Harrison from the State Central committee. The account was increased when the Hopkins Democrats stood suspected of obstructing the Mayor's spring campaign, or at least of giving it but lukewarm support. The Mayor's turn came when he came to hand out the patronage which the operation of the civil service law has left him. It is not so large, but it includes a number of "fat places."

The change on the Board of Examining Engineers was the nomination of Hugh J. Gleason in place of P. F. Doyle.

Full List of Appointments.

The full list of appointments is as follows:

POLICE COURT CLERKS.

Nicholas Landgraff	Harrison street
Horace Clinton	Harrison street
Ike Roderick	Harrison street
Charles Healey	Harrison street
James F. O'Donnell	Thirty-fifth street
Joseph F. Halik	Thirty-fifth street
W. A. Boddith	Hyde Park
Alex. Wisniewski	South Chicago
Thomas Egan	Lake
William Dwyer	Englewood
Voitech Janda	Maxwell street
T. W. Campbell	Maxwell street
Horace Banyon	Desplaines street
W. C. Clingen	Desplaines street
A. C. Harris	West Chicago avenue
James V. Leahy	West Chicago avenue
W. G. Kroth	Warren avenue
William J. Weber	East Chicago avenue
Henry Beutel	Lake View
Frank Saranzinski	Logan Square

POLICE COURT BAILIFFS.

John Griffin	Harrison Street No. 1
John Byrne	Harrison Street No. 2
Louis Schubert	Thirty-fifth street
John Zimmermann	Thirty-fifth street
M. F. Carey	Hyde Park
Thomas C. Egan	South Chicago
Joseph Becker	Lake
Daniel Ryan	Englewood
John O'Neill	Desplaines street
Solomon Hirsch	Desplaines street
Ludwig Schmidt	Maxwell street, vice Morgan Murphy
Albert Springer	West Chicago avenue
Charles Bellack	West Chicago avenue
Michael W. Rogers	Warren avenue
Walter Magnus	East Chicago avenue
John J. Furlong	Lake View
Stanley K. Glomski	Logan Square

BRIDGETENDERS.

Daniel Cahill	Rush street
James Doheny	State street
Thomas Moynihan	Dearborn street
M. Sullivan	Clark street
Jacob A. Tholl	Wells street
Charles A. McCarle	Lake street
William H. Gleason	Randolph street
Peter Gaynor	Washington street
Thomas E. Dwyer	Madison street
William Brennan	Adams street
Henry Carroll	Jackson street
James O'Connor	Van Buren street
Louis Arato	Harrison street
Thomas Talbot	Taylor street
M. Finneran	Twelfth street
J. Smith	Polk street
William Walsh	Eighteenth street
Frank Polonis	South Halsted street
John McCarthy	Deering street
Gus Geortz	Fuller street
Joseph Polacek	Archer avenue
P. Tracey	Thirty-fifth street
Michael Harrington	Ashland avenue, South Fork
Ed J. Ring	Laurel street
James Clinton	Kinzie street
J. J. Walsh	Indiana street
Martin McCormick	Chicago avenue
Fred Roth	Erie street
Henry Fisher	North Halsted street, river
J. Kozlowski	North Halsted street, canal
Joseph Parcham	Division street, river
Thomas Burke	Division street, canal
J. W. Schlake	North avenue
William Bluhm	Fullerton avenue
Joseph Schulz	North Western avenue
T. F. Jennings	Webster avenue
William Rankin	South Western avenue
Thomas Newark	Ninety-second street
Thomas Newark	Ninety-fifth street
P. Forll	One Hundred and Sixth street
H. Hagemann	Chittenden street
J. J. Reilly	Diversey street
	Belmont avenue

POUNDMASTERS.

George Spangnuch, Jeremiah Swift, John D. Robertson, Frank Hyman, A. W. Babcock, John Moran.

EXAMINING ENGINEERS.

George Godding, Hugh J. Gleason, Daniel Herlihy.

MARKET MASTERS.

Richard Fink, Randolph market. Fred Roid, Dayton street market.

VESSEL DISPATCHERS.

Thomas J. Elderkin, chief. E. J. Prindiville, Philip Stelner.

HARBOR MASTERS.

James Barry, chief. William Krohn, Charles Darrow, William White, John McCarthy.

BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Bernard F. Rogers, Ernest McGaffey, Andrew M. Lynch, Joel Schonbeck.

PLUMBING COMMISSION.

Charles C. Breyer, George I. McConnell, Frank J. Kennedy, secretary.

Ordinance for New Boulevard.

After the Council had seen the end of the fight between the Mayor and his political opponents it passed, with six dissenting votes, the ordinance establishing the South Side boulevard system, which will provide a "South Shore drive" along Lake avenue and afford new connections between the park systems of the three sections of the city. The ordinance, called up for passage by Alderman Jackson, was opposed on the floor only by Alderman Mayor. Aldermen Mayor, Young, Bennett, Goldzier, Minwegen, Decker, and Eidmann voted against it.

The boulevard system, which will be created under the ordinance, will have for its "spine" the following streets: Sixteenth to Prairie avenue, to Twenty-third street to Calumet avenue, to Twenty-ninth street, to Groveland avenue, to Thirty-third street, through Groveland and Douglas Parks to Lake avenue to Oakwood avenue, to Fifty-first street, to East End avenue. South of Jackson Park the boulevard will run in Lake avenue to Seventy-seventh street, and then by Muskegon avenue, Stony Island avenue, Eighty-seventh street, Union avenue, and Southwestern avenue.

It is expressly provided in the ordinance that the South Park Commissioners shall permit the use of the part of Lake avenue lying between Thirty-fifth street and Fifty-first street for traffic teaming.

A branch of the system will connect Lake avenue with Southwestern boulevard by way of Thirty-seventh street. Another branch will run south of Thirty-seventh street in Union avenue to Fifty-fifth street boulevard. It has been estimated that the cost will be $500,000 a mile.

The ordinance created a division of opinion among the residents of the South Side who will be affected by it, and it has been fought vigorously. The objection of residents in streets near Lake avenue has been that the conversion of the avenue into a boulevard would prevent traffic in one of the natural thoroughfares of the South Side and would congest their streets with teaming. To meet this objection the avenue was kept open to traffic. By securing the passage of the ordinance the residents of Lake avenue have saved the street from invasion by a street car company.

In line with this measure was the order of Alderman Rector to obtain a report of plans for a connection between the North and South Side boulevard systems across the river. Three plans have been suggested—one for a viaduct, one for a subway, and one for a tower bridge.

Other Business Done.

Alderman Dixon secured the passage of an ordinance which will compel the owners of business buildings to equip their gas pipes and electric wires with a cut-off so that firemen may shut off the supply from the outside in case of fire.

Alderman Wulff submitted two resolutions relative to the gas situation. One was to declare that the city would accept no money from the company in lieu of reasonable rates to private consumers of gas, the rate of $1 a thousand cubic feet being declared excessive. The other ordered the Finance committee to investigate the rates charged by the company, reciting that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Rogers Park Watery company gave the city the power to regulate prices for public utilities. Both resolutions were sent to the Finance committee.

The ordinance to create a prohibition district in Beverley Hills, Longwood, and Walton, called up by Alderman Eidmann, met with opposition, but was passed by a vote of 43 to 20.

The bid of A. C. Coy of $35,500 for the property known as the Larrabee Street Police Station, at North avenue and Larrabee street, was accepted.

GIRL ADOPTS A PECULIAR RUSE.

Miss Leone Carver, Seeking to Make Her Way Alone, Pretends to Be Married.

Anderson, Ind., May 13.—[Special.]—Miss Leone Carver of Alexandria left her home and sent back cards stating that she was married. She was finally located by her father at Montpelier, O. Miss Carver had not been married nor had intention of matrimony. She concluded to go out into the world to endeavor to make her own way in the teaching of art and chose this method in order that she might not be discovered until she was doing well in her work. She will remain at Montpelier, having secured a class of art students there.

HOLD ST. LOUIS POLLUTES RIVER.

Drainage Board Lawyers Advance New Argument in Defense of the Canal.

ANSWER AMENDED BILL.

Demurrer Filed to Complaint on the Recent Reduction in the Flow.

CASE MAY BEGIN IN AUTUMN.

That the sewage from the City of St. Louis itself, and not Chicago's refuse flowing through the drainage canal, pollutes the wafers of the Mississippi River and thus threatens the health of the Mound City's residents is the argument advanced in the answer of the Drainage board, filed before the United States Supreme Court yesterday, to an amended bill of the Missourians seeking to prove the sanitary channel a nuisance. Along with this answer was filed a demurrer to St. Louis' complaint that pollution of its water supply is in greater danger because of the recent order of the War department reducing the flow in the drainage canal from 300,000 to 200,000 cubic feet a minute. On this score the St. Louisans are told that they should attend to their own knitting, which concerns only the question of the pollution of the Mississippi. The board holds that, in the face of the War department's order, it is answerable only to the Illinois State law requiring 200,000 cubic feet of water each minute.

This action before the federal Supreme Court now insures an actual hearing of the real points at issue between St. Louis and Chicago regarding the operation of the big sanitary canal, and the taking of evidence may begin on Sept. 9. The St. Louis people asked leave to file a supplementary brief, which was granted. This document, approved by Attorney General Crow of Missouri, was presented by Attorney B. Schnurmacher, who has cared particularly for St. Louis' interests.

Illinois Files a Demurrer.

Immediately after the Chicago attorneys were allowed to file an answer to these additional charges. A demurrer to the supplemental allegations, backed by the State of Illinois and the Sanitary Trustees, was also filed. This demurrer was drafted by James Todd, attorney for the Drainage board, and promptly accepted and forwarded by Attorney General H. J. Hamlin as the State's argument, too, as to why the question of the quantity of the flow should not enter into the dispute. The answer proper was prepared by Mr. Todd, and was brought to the attention of the Supreme Court by ex-Judge William Springer and John G. Drennan, counsel for the Drainage board.

Immediately after the presentation of these documents an effort was made in court to agree on a method of taking testimony. This failed, but subsequently the attorneys reached an agreement for the appointment of a single commissioner. Should this plan be ratified by the court, as is expected, on Monday, the commissioner selected will begin taking evidence on Sept. 9. This action disposes of the various technicalities, and will permit the case to be considered by the Supreme Court on its merits.

What St. Louis Must Prove.

The whole question is now brought down to one of abstract evidence. The people of St. Louis must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that their water supply is contaminated to a serious degree, which will not be a particularly good advertisement for their city. Then they will have to prove that this contamination comes from Chicago and not from the packing-houses, distilleries, and other industries which discharge refuse at Kansas City, Burlington, and other towns on the Missouri and upper Mississippi Rivers. It must be proved that the water in the Illinois River is bad even if the water in the drainage channel proper is proved to be polluted.

Water Never Touches St. Louis.

The answer of the Drainage board, aside from holding St. Louis responsible for pollution of its own water supply, asserts that the waters of the drainage canal never reach the Missouri bank of the Mississippi. Flowing from the sanitary channel into the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers, and thus into the Mississippi, contention is made that the greater flow of water in the larger stream forces the flow from its tributary to the eastern shore and holds it there. Fishermen have given voluntary statements affirming the truth of this statement.

Further assertion is made that the waters of the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers have been bettered by the pure water carried through the drainage canal. Having flowed under exposure to light and air a distance of 358 miles after receiving Chicago's sewage, it is held that the waters of the Illinois have been cleansed by the time they reach the Missouri city. Along with St. Louis, the Missouri River, emptying into the Mississippi but three miles above the intake for the St. Louis water system, is pointed out as siding in the pollution which it is sought to charge to Chicago and its sanitary canal.

St. Louis' Supplemental Bill.

The supplemental bill of complaint on behalf of St. Louis and the State of Missouri was presented by Attorney Schnurmacher. It recites that the opening of the canal has had the effect of "polluting the water of the Mississippi River to the injury of the complainant and its inhabitants, destroying said water for primary uses, and rendering it unfit for dinking and for domestic purposes, and has caused and is causing much sickness to persons living along the banks of said river in the State of your orator." It then continues:

"And your orator further shows and represents that whereas under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois authorizing the construction and operation of said channel, it was required that said sewage and filth be diluted with not less than 20,000 cubic feet of water a minute for each 100,000 inhabitants of said Sanitary District, the defendant, the Sanitary District of Chicago, has not at any time since the opening and operation of said channel furnished such an amount of water dilution; and that since the 20th day of April, 1901, said defendant, acting under orders of the Secretary of War, has reduced such dilution to not exceeding 200,000 cubic feet of water a minute in the aggregate, or about 10,000 cubic feet for each 100,000 inhabitants of its district, and proposes hereafter to limit the maximum dilution to that amount."

Chicago Makes Sweeping Denial.

The answer of the Drainage board, presented by ex-Judge William Springer, admitted that the canal had been opened before Missouri had filed its original bill of complaint before the Supreme Court. Then came a sweeping denial that Chicago's sewage, flowing through the drainage canal into the Desplaines River and thence into the Illinois and out into the Missouri River, had polluted the latter stream and brought sickness to Missouri's citizens along the banks.

"If permitted," the answer continues, "proof will be shown that the turning into the Desplaines River of the sewage of the Sanitary District of Chicago, together with the pure waters of Lake Michigan which accompany the same, has not polluted nor in any way impaired the value of the waters of the Mississippi River for agricultural, domestic, or manufacturing purposes, or in any manner injured the health of the inhabitants of complainant along the banks of said river; but defendant avers that the large volume of pure water, which accompanies said sewage when it enters into the Desplaines River, has improved the quality of the waters of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, and also greatly improved the conditions which existed prior to the time when said sewage and waters were turned into said Desplaines and Illinois Rivers."

How Water Is Polluted.

The accusation that St. Louis is putting microbes and ill-health into its own water supply is entered as follows:

"The said City of St. Louis, situated about forty miles below the mouth of the said Illinois River, on the west bank of the said Mississippi River, in the State of complainant, having a population of 575,000 inhabitants by the census of 1900, discharges its sewage and filth into the said Mississippi River opposite said city; that said sewage and filth, coming directly from the sewers of said city, cause a much greater pollution of the waters of said river from said city to the southern boundary of said State than can possibly be produced by the waters coming from the said Illinois River, which waters have flown in their natural course for about 358 miles after having received the sewage from the Sanitary District of Chicago; that said waters so flowing for said distance in their natural course have been relieved of all their noxious character by the natural law relating to sewage and drainage and to running waters in large bodies, as set forth in this defendant's separate answer to the original bill of complaint in this cause; and that if it should appear that the waters of the said Mississippi River below the said City of St. Louis had been polluted or their value impaired for agricultural, domestic, and manufacturing purposes, or so as to injure the health or endanger the lives of the inhabitants of said State, such pollution, impairment of value, and unhealthful conditions cannot be imputed to the defendants in this cause, but, on the contrary, they must be imputed to the said City of St. Louis, a municipality in the State of complainant.

Where Canal Flow Goes.

"And this defendant, further answering said bill of complaint and said supplemental bill, says: That the intake of the waterworks and water supply of the said City of St. Louis is located on the west bank of said Mississippi River only about three miles below the mouth of the Missouri River, which River is nearly as large as the Mississippi River at the point of confluence; that the waters of the Missouri River flow in an easterly direction and bear directly across the said Mississippi River towards the Illinois shore, pressing upon that shore the waters flowing from the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers; that by this natural flow of the waters of all of said rivers the waters flowing from the Illinois River are pressed upon the east bank of the Mississippi River, and do not mix with the waters flowing along the west bank of said Mississippi River until said waters have passed the intake of the water supply of the said City of St. Louis; that the waters received at the intake of said water supply of said City of St. Louis flow wholly from the Missouri River; that if said waters so furnishing the water supply of said city are polluted to any extent whatever such pollution is caused by the sewage and filth from the cities and towns on the banks of said Missouri River above its mouth, many of which cities and towns are situated in the State of complainant."

The answer then concludes with a general denial of all charges heretofore entered by the anti-canal State. In the demurrer both the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District take issue with the Missourians.

Attorney Todd, who has not gone to Washington because of the pressure of condemnation cases pending against land needed to widen the river, is confident of ultimate success.

PARTS FROM HER HUSBAND, TURNS ON GAS AND DIES.

Mystery in the Suicide of Mrs. Charles Young, 6403 Monroe Avenue—Tells Friends Man She Left Is Ideal.

Mrs. Charles Young was found dying in her room at 6403 Monroe avenue yesterday morning with two unlighted gas jets turned on. W. C. Lambert detected the odor of gas. He burst the door open and found the woman lying on a cot fully dressed. A physician was called, but before he arrived the woman was dead.

An inquest was held at 2 o'clock by Deputy Coroner Downey. The jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation with suicidal intent while despondent. Mrs. Young has been separated from her husband for some time, and has been employed by the Piano Manufacturing company at West Pullman as a stenographer. She had been rooming at Mr. Lambert's house for a month.

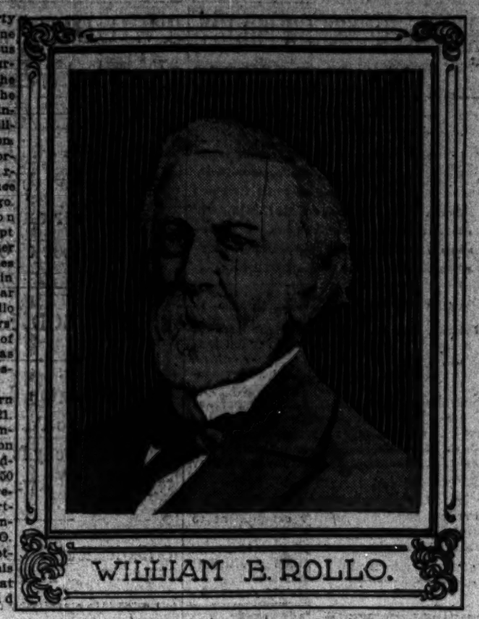
Mr. Young said he was with his wife on Sunday afternoon and she told him she had attempted suicide twice. He said she promised never to make a third attempt. It was at Mrs. Young's wish, it is said, that the couple parted, and a mutual agreement to secure a divorce had been talked of. Mrs. Young often told her friends that Young was an ideal husband in every way, but that she could not live with him.

A paper was found in Mrs. Young's effects showing where she sold $2,000 worth of property in December. She also had money in a safety deposit vault. A letter dated May 5 and addressed to Mrs. M. Lower, Mount Pleasant, Mich., was found. The only writing on the paper was the heading, "Dear Mother."

Young is employed by the Thomas Elevator company, and lives at 300 Chestnut street.

DEAN OF CHICAGO UNDERWRITERS DEAD.

William E. Rollo, the patriarch of the fire insurance business in Chicago, is dead. He died unexpectedly of heart trouble at his home, 463 Washington boulevard, yesterday morning.



WILLIAM E. ROLLO.

For more than forty years he had been one of the conspicuous figures in the insurance colony. At the time of his death he was head of the insurance firm of William E. Rollo & Son. In 1863 Mr. Rollo organized the Merchants' Insurance company of Chicago. This corporation flourished until swept away with many other insurance companies by the great fire in 1871. Less than a year after the fire Mr. Rollo organized the Traders' Insurance company of Chicago, which has survived to the present time.

Mr. Rollo was born in Connecticut in 1821. After receiving a common school education he went to East Windsor Academy. In 1850 he became the representative of the Hartford Insurance company at Columbus, O. Ten years later he settled in Chicago, his first office being at South Water and Clark streets.

Besides being the dean of the local fire insurance business, Mr. Rollo was a musician of rare ability.

The death of Mr. Rollo leaves Thomas Goodwin, 85 years old, the oldest man in the local insurance business, while to Edward M. Teall, a life-long friend of Mr. Rollo, belongs the distinction of having the longest association with the business of Chicago. Mr. Rollo left a widow, two daughters, and a son, William F. Rollo, who is a member of the insurance firm.

DIES GOING TO A PARTY.

W. N. SATTLEY STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY IN A STREET CAR.

Hurrying from an Out of Town Trip to Meet Friends Who Had Gathered at His Residence, Death's Hand Was Laid Upon Him—Taken to Good Samaritan Hospital, Where He Expired—Prominent in Club and Insurance Circles.

While hurrying to his residence from an out-of-town trip to meet a number of friends who had been invited to play cards, Winfield N. Sattley, prominent in club and insurance circles, was stricken with apoplexy last night and died shortly afterward at the Samaritan Hospital.

The attack came on at 7 o'clock while Mr. Sattley was on a Cottage Grove avenue car. The fact was at once telephoned to his family, and the assemblage of guests gathered for an evening of pleasure was turned into a house of mourning. Mrs. Sattley and a number of her guests hurried to the hospital only to learn that her husband had died before her arrival. The deceased lived at 77 East Forty-seventh street.

Had Been to Lake Beulah.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Sattley, accompanied by John Austin Hamlin, owner of the Grand Opera-House, and J. B. Wallace, manager of an electrical concern with offices in the Marquette Building, went to Lake Beulah, Wis., to look at some property which Mr. Sattley wished to dispose of for a friend. The party spent two nights and a day at the lake, and yesterday morning Mr. Sattley acted as wheelsman on thee little naphtha launch during a three hours' trip.

The three men arrived in Chicago last night at the Twelfth Street Station and boarded a Cottage Grove avenue car. They were arranging for an evening at the theater and were laughing, when suddenly Mr. Sattley collapsed. His friends and the passengers rushed to his aid, and the car made a hurried trip to Congress street, where Mr. Sattley was carried to the Auditorium drug store. Dr. Grabo of the Samaritan Hospital was in the place, and after administering powerful stimulants an ambulance was called and the patient was driven to the Samaritan Hospital. Medical aid was of no avail, however, and he died a half hour later.

Prominent Insurance Man.

W. N. Stattley was born at Ferrisburg, Vt., June 19, 1859. For a time he studied law, but quit that to enter the service of the Vermont Life Insurance company. He came to Chicago Jan. 8, 1881, to take charge of the business of the Vermont company, and on the next day assumed the duties of general agent for the State of Illinois. He served in that capacity until the early part of 1884, after which he was for three years general agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company. At the end of that time he was appointed superintendent of agencies for Illinois of the New York Life. In 1889 the Manhattan Life of New York made him the general manager of its Western department. He was a member of a number of organizations, including the Hamilton club, the Masonic order up to and including the thirty-second degree, Elks, Washington Park club, and Chicago Athletic club. In 1884 he was married to May E. Kelly of Wisconsin. They had one son, Winfield N. Jr., 9 years old, and one daughter, Ethelwyne, 15 years old.

OBITUARY.

LOUIS J. HAMMEL, Chicago, died yesterday at Pasadena, Cal. He was 40 years of age. For a number of years he had been a member of the Chicago Real Estate board and had an office in the old Times Building. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 554 Howard avenue, Austin.

PROFESSOR DAVID HOLMAN died yesterday at Bangor, Me. He was known throughout the scientific world as the inventor of the Holman Life Slides, which are extensively used by microscopists. Dr. Holman was a member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia and had been a member of the faculty of Girard College and of Franklin Institute. He was born in 1826.

COLONEL A. A. HARRIS, a well-known lawyer and a man of political prominence, died from grip complications at his home in Duluth, Minn. He was in the confederate army, was a well-known lawyer in Kentucky and Fort Scott, Kas., and removed to Duluth in 1893. He won the suit of the Merritt family against John D. Rockefeller, which resulted in a compromise giving the Merritts $500,000.

ALBERT F. KERN of 4446 Vincennes avenue died at the Lakeside Hospital yesterday morning after a three weeks' illness of typhoid fever. Mr. Kern was 35 years of age and left a widow. He was President of the Kern Picture and Molding company at 15 to 17 Lake street.

C. E. ADAMS, Chicago, died yesterday at his residence, 4434 Ellis avenue. With his brother, W. F. Adams, he conducted the Drexel stables, 171 Forty-third street. He had been in poor health a year.

Farwells Sell Cattle in Texas.

J. V. and C. B. Farwell, who last week sold 280,000 acres of land in the pan-handle of Texas to George W. Littlefield of Austin, Tex., have since sold him 5,000 cows and calves at $40 each, and also 200 bulls at $75 each, which is part of the stock on the land sold.

BAKER TALKS OF OCEAN COMBINE.

Says Amalgamation of Atlantic and Leyland Lines Is Not Perfected.

LIKELY TO UNITE SOON.

Plans Made for Handling Freight in England by Modern American Methods.

GENERAL NEWS OF GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, May 13.

President Barnard N. Baker of the Atlantic Transport line, arrived here from London tonight on the steamship Minneapolis. He went to England a short time ago for the purpose of securing, through the aid of J. P. Morgan, the consolidation of the Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines, the fleets of which will next year aggregate 750,000 tons. Should the deal be consummated the combined lines will be the largest in the world. Mr. Baker comes back for the purpose of attending the wedding of his daughter Marguerite to Thomas B. Harrison of Baltimore. After the marriage President Baker will return to England, when it is expected that the amalgamation of the Atlantic Transport line with the Leyland line, which has just been purchased by Mr. Morgan, will be perfected.

Union of Atlantic and Leyland Lines Not Perfected.

President Baker when first spoken to on the subject of the combination of the companies seemed reluctant to discuss the matter, but finally admitted that the combine has as yet no legal standing, but there is a likelihood that in the near future those controlling the two lines may find it to their interests to amalgamate.

President Baker said that the English people have just begun to realize that the United States and Germany are far ahead of them in the manufacture of machinery and are fast taking possession of the ocean carrying business. This is because the English still adhere to antiquated methods which are costly as well as slow.

"It costs a shilling a ton to handle freight under the system in operation at the Atlantic ports here," said President Baker. "Yet to handle the same cargo when it arrives in England costs three shillings a ton. This is because the English dock laborers, who belong to unions, are opposed to the introduction of quick-handling machinery on the theory that they are labor-saving devices, while, as a matter of fact, these devices give more men work. Take, for instance, the handling of grain. They have no such thing as hoisting elevators, and the vessels have to be unloaded by hand. Then the bags of grain have to be carried to a weighing machine, located some distance away on shore, and from that point they have to be carried again to a barge, upon which they are transported to the warehouse for storage. As in the handling of grain, so it is with all kinds of freight along the English docks. The same can be said of the work in the English factories.

"To further reduce the expense of operating the Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines, which have always been friendly competitors, and control the entire carrying trade to London, which amounts to 100,000 tons a week, from American ports, or 5,000,000 tons a year, a 'community of interest' would be necessary. If have had my engineers prepare plans for new docks on the other side of the Atlantic, the sites have been selected and surveyed, and, of course, the joint use of these by the steamers of the two lines would be a saving and profitable investment.

"The tonnage of the Leyland line is now about 350,000 tons and the vessels they are building or have contracted for will make an increase of 100,000 tons, or an aggregate of 450,000 tons in all. The present tonnage of the Atlantic Transport line is about 150,000 tons and the vessels building and contracted for will measure nearly 100,000 tons, or roughly, 250,000 tons in all. This would make an aggregate tonnage were the two lines combined, of over 700,000 tons. The Hamburg-American would be the next with 630,000 tons, and the North German Lloyd third with its 500,000 tons."

The United States cruiser Buffalo arrived here this morning from Manila via Colombo and the Suez Canal.

Cruiser Buffalo Back from Philippines.

The Buffalo left Cavite on April 4, and arrived outside the bar at Sandy Hook last night at midnight, making the run in thirty-eight days. It brought 591 seamen and fifty-seven marines, the most of whom had enlisted for three years. They will be discharged at the Brooklyn navy yard. In the sick bay were seventy men; two were insane. In the ship's rig were eight prisoners under sentence of court-martial. One of them, ex-Private Ahearn, will spend twenty years at hard labor for the murder of a comrade in the Philippines on last Christmas eve.

One of the time expired men is Landsman Fred Anderson of Buffalo, N. Y., who was a member of Lieutenant Gilmore's captured boat's crew. Anderson is only 21 years of age. He said this afternoon that, having "got enough" of the navy, he will be content to live on land the rest of his life.

The Buffalo brought home the body of Lieutenant Commander Roper of the United States gunboat Petrel. He lost his life, while off Cavite, in attempting to rescue one of his seamen who had been overcome with gas while fighting fire in the Petrel's hold on the morning of April 1 last. Lieutenant J. S. McKean, one of the officers aboard, was Roper's second in command aboard the Petrel. It was he who went down after his superior officer and brought up the body. He also brought up, unconscious, young Naval Cadet Lewis, of whose exploit little has been heard outside of Manila.

Lieutenant McKean said that Lewis had volunteered to go into the burning hold of the vessel and wanted to go in Commander Roper's place, but Roper followed. Lieutenant McKean said: "Never do I expect to see a braver man. He knew the risk as he knew his failing strength, and 'Kid' Lewis, knowing both, tried to save his Captain's life at the risk of his own.

"Neither of them came back. I was the only officer of the sick bay left on duty, but I could not stay back and went after them with a bowline fastened to me."

The trial in the case of the Earl of Yarmouth against the Telegraph newspaper came to an end today with the direction of Justice Blanchard that the jury bring in a sealed verdict tomorrow. The taking of testimony was concluded with the calling of Miss Sylvia Green to the witness stand, but she was not present. Miss Green is the daughter of Hetty Green, who is commonly spoken of as the richest woman in America. One of the allegations in the defense was that the Earl was a fortune hunter, and had come to the United States simply for the purpose of getting a rich woman to marry him. It was understood that Miss Green had been subpœnaed with the intent to prove that Yarmouth had wooed her.

Yarmouth's Case Goes to Jury.

The Earl of Yarmouth said after the trial today that Miss Green was not the only rich woman summoned by the defense. He said that he knew that Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, whose engagement to Harry Lehr was recently reported, was a second, and there was still another, whose name he did not know, or, at any rate, would not tell. As soon as he heard that Miss Green had been subpœnaed he approached Mrs. Green and offered to drop his suit. He said that in England no gentleman would go on with a suit that involved a young woman in unpleasantness. Mrs. Green replied, according to the Earl's story:

"Why, young man, don't you think of withdrawing that suit. If you have a good case, fight it. That's what I do. You go right ahead with your suit. My daughter will be there, and her testimony will not do you any harm. I'll be there all the time myself, too. If you like, I will go on the stand for you and testify. I have known about you for some time, and I've never heard you were not a nice young man. Go on with your suit."

The attorney for the defense in his address bitterly scored Yarmouth for a fakir, and for giving teas.

Among the passengers on the steamer Caracas, which arrived from La Guayra today, were Señor E. A. Rendiles, private secretary to President Castro of Venezuela, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, and former Minister of Public Works José María Ortega Martinez. Señor Rendiles is here on a leave of absence and will visit the principal cities of the United States.

On Wednesday the United Volunteer Life-Saving corps placed at the Hamilton avenue, Ninth street, Third street, Carroll street, Union street, Harway avenue, and Wallabout bridges in Brooklyn medicine chests, containing a complete list of restoratives and other needed articles for use in resuscitating drowning people. With each of the chests is furnished a book of instructions for the use of bridgekeepers and others.

Medicine Chests Placed Along the Water Front.

The chest contains a bottle of smelling salts, a bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia, a bottle of chloroform, a bottle of ergot, a roll of bandages, a towel, a pair of tweezers, two rubber bands, a roll of cotton, a package of court plaster, and two ounces of brandy.

This will be under the care of the bridgekeepers, and will be ready for immediate use. There is always need for these things along the water front and along water courses.

Collector Bidwell received a letter today dated Milwaukee, signed "N. N." and containing a $10 bill, with a request that it be added to the custom-house conscience fund "for duty not paid a long time ago for articles smuggled into the country."

Twelve men were indicted by the grand jury today for keeping gambling-houses. The grand jury took up for the first time the evidence presented by the Committee of Fifteen against the men arrested and bound over through Justice Jerome's personally conducted raids. In every case considered an indictment was quickly rendered, showing the care with which the committee had gathered its evidence. The grand jury has still before it evidence against gamblers arrested in raids on twenty other places.

Indictments for Twelve Gamblers.

A story was current today in the Criminal Courts Building to the effect that in St. Louis a syndicate had been formed to provide money for the defense of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, accused of the murder of William Marsh Rice. John D. Milliken and his brother, both of whom married sisters of Patrick and both of whom are rich men, were said to be at the head of this syndicate. It was said that W. S. Campbell, a representative in this city of the Millikens, had said that they were willing to spend $300,000 for the defense of Patrick. Lawyers Cantwell and Moore of Patrick's counsel, said that they knew nothing of the syndicate story, but that they hoped it was true.

St. Louis Syndicate Said to Be Formed to Defend Patrick.

Sir Charles Tupper, ex-Premier of Canada, who was in this city today, gave an interview on Canadian canals. Sir Charles, who has just returned from Europe, was accompanied by Lady Tupper. Sir Charles said, among other things: "Our canal system has been materially improved of late. Not only will Canada be benefited by recent improvements but the people of the United States will share in the benefits. Our canals will become the waterway for much of the grain shipments from the West and Northwest of the United States. While the new rules governing our canal system are not yet in operation, they will be shortly, and they will provide for equal tolls for both foreign and domestic vessels. Indeed, our canals promise to be an effective agent in the regulation of freight charges."

Sir Charles Tupper Talks About Canadian Canals.

Sir Charles was asked if a change in control of Northern Pacific would affect the Canadian railways.

"That is a difficult question to answer offhand," he replied, "but I do not think it will make any material difference."

Speaking of the suggestion that English interests might suffer materially from the increase in American exports, he said:

"Naturally trade relations are greatly disturbed in England, but I cannot say just what effect the increase in American exports will have. I will say, however, that I consider the tax placed on exports of English coal is eminently just."

The schedule of the debts and assets of John E. Searles, once of the sugar trust, who assigned on March 5, was made public this afternoon by the assignee, Edward F. Dwight. The schedule shows Searles' liabilities to be $2,135,785.52, while his assets are placed at $3,616,545.77. The latter figure is likely to shrink. It is not based on actual values, as many holdings included have no market value, and the figures set down in the schedule are more or less guesswork.

Searles May Pay Creditors and Have Money Left.

Judging from the names of many of these holdings they were somewhat on the order of wildcat schemes, and go to show that Mr. Searles either became reckless in his old age or was deceived easily. Some of the real estate also is mortgaged, either to its full value or beyond it.

Edward F. Dwight, the assignee, said today: "It looks rather favorable for Mr. Searles, and judging from appearances the creditors will receive dollar for dollar, and he still will have something left."

The largest creditor is the International Trust company of Baltimore for $327,000.

The American Museum of Natural History is going to send an ethnological expedition to China. The enterprise will be under way in a few weeks, and the investigations in the Flowery Kingdom will continue three years. The funds for the expedition are furnished by a friend of the museum, who withholds his name from public record.

Expedition to Explore China for Specimens.

Dr. Franz Boas, at the head of the department of ethnology, under which the expedition goes out, said today that the object of the expedition was to give as clear as possible a representation of the present state of Chinese culture and of the influence Chinese culture has had over the whole of eastern Asia.

"It is a vast and important subject," Dr. Boas said, "and we think that the museum can be of service to the whole community."

Willie McCormick, whose body after the boy had been missing from his home in High Bridge for six weeks, was found in Cromwell Creek last Friday, was buried this morning. The funeral was held at the Church of the Sacred Heart and was attended by hundreds of persons. Willie's 160 classmates in School 91 marched, schoolbooks in hand, from the McCormick home to the church. Many wreathes were sent to the boy's home. The pallbearers were ten of his companions.

Willie McCormick's Playmates at His Funeral.

Darwin J. Meserole, for a number of years in charge of the Industrial branch of the City Mission and Tract society, has resigned, the resignation to take effect on June 1. His resignation is a result of action taken by the official board. Mr. Meserole has been the champion of Dr. Herron. While the officials of the society will not say that his activity in behalf of Dr. Herron had anything to do with his resignation, they intimate that it is because of his political and economical views that they took the action.

Champion of Dr. Herron Resigns.

EIDMANN SCORES MAYOR'S BOARD.

Declares the Members Are Without Experience in Local Improvements.

YEAR'S LABOR IS WASTED.

Poet, Insurance Agent, and Commission Merchant Among Men Chosen.

GUNTHER'S NEW ASSISTANT.

"A poet and an essayist, an insurance man, a man who was once a South Water street merchant, and a real estate man who does not represent the real estate dealers of the city—this is the composition of the new Board of Local Improvements. We consider Mayor Harrison has made our labor for a new system of affairs in local improvements so much waste energy. The taxpayers will have to foot the bills."

This was the comment of Alderman Eidmann, chairman of the Special Assessment committee, on the appointments of Mayor Harrison to the new board. The law by which the board is reëstablished represents a year's work on the part of the committee which worked the bill through the Legislature.

The ordinance reëstablishing the board was passed by the City Council last night and the nominations of the Mayor to its membership were confirmed. There were no objections for the reason the Aldermen said they did not care to antagonize the Mayor.

Expected Experienced Men.

"We have no objection against these men personally," said Alderman Eidmann, "but they are without experience in the matters with which the board will have to deal. We placed the salaries high, so the Mayor would have an opportunity to secure the best men in the city. He could have secured experienced engineers and real estate men who know something about local improvements. The work of the board has been at a standstill for ten months. Property-owners were suspicious of the board under the old law. Since the passage of the new law they have been anxious to get improvements under way. The board should begin at once to relieve the situation and get rid of some of the pressing business. Here we start in with men who will have to spend their time learning their duties."

The dissatisfaction with the new appointments, based on the lack of experience of the new members, was widespread. It was intimated the Mayor had used the opportunity to take care of his friends. Of the appointments the Mayor said:

"None of the names selected by me was urged by any one. They are my own appointments, made without solicitation from any one."

"It is discouraging, after a year's hard work to remedy defects in special assessments, to feel the labor has gone to waste on account of the appointments," said Alderman Bennett.

Want Taxpayers Protected.

It was hoped the new board would inspire confidence in property-owners who have fought improvements. It was thought a board of carefully selected men, experienced and with knowledge of their duties and giving their entire attention to their work would put the system of special assessments on a safe basis. Many small property-owners have seen nearly all their property sold up to pay the assessments. Concrete sidewalks have been laid in prairie sections, and other expensive improvements have been made to the disadvantage of the property owner. It was expected the new

SAN JOSE GREETS THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Visits Old Capital of California to Keep His Promise.

RETURNS TO SICK WIFE.

If Mrs. McKinley's Condition Improves Today's Program Will Be Carried Out.

GREAT BOUQUET PRESENTED

San Francisco, Cal., May 13.—After a brief visit in San José President McKinley returned late this afternoon to the bedside of his wife at Henry M. Scott's residence, where he will remain until tomorrow. If Mrs. McKinley's condition is still favorable tomorrow the President will carry out the arranged program, with some curtailment. He will visit Leland Stanford Jr. University at Palo Alto and make brief stops at San Mateo and Burlingame. At Palo Alto he will be joined by his entire party, and the President's official entry into this city will take place in the afternoon in accordance with the previously arranged schedule.

Secretary Cortelyou said tonight: "Mrs. McKinley rested well and comfortably today."

Cabinet Carries Out Program.

After leaving Del Monte this morning the Cabinet carried out the itinerary as originally planned, stopping at Pajaro and Santa Cruz, and visiting the big trees in the San Lorenzo Valley, but the keen regret of the people over the absence of the nation's Chief Executive was evident. Many expressions of kindly sympathy for Mrs. McKinley were heard at each stopping place.

At Santa Cruz Secretary of State Hay was the representative of the President in responding to the address of welcome made by the Mayor.

The President went to San José from San Francisco in his special car, arriving there just as the Cabinet train pulled into the city from the south. He remained only for the formal exercises. At 3:30 o'clock, when they were concluded, he was driven back to the station, and left immediately for San Francisco. At St. James' square, opposite the courthouse, a stand had been erected, and there the formal exercises took place.

President Grateful for Welcome.

The President responded as follows to the Mayor's address of welcome:

"We have had many warm and generous greetings as we journeyed from the Potomac to the Pacific slope, but none has been more interesting or more generous and memorable than the one which the people of Santa Clara County and of San José accord us today.

"I observe that I face not only this multitude of Americans but I face the headquarters of a thousand old Ohioans, who, with my other fellow-citizens, give us welcome. We are all proud of our States, and well we may be, whether we come from the North or whether we come from the South. We are proud of our birthplace and of our State citizenship, but above all we rejoice in the great nation, the glory of its achievements, in the flag which represents liberty and law and the constitution of the nation that shelters us all.

"We have seen everything in California; we have eaten of your fruits and your fishes; we have tasted the perfumes of your flowers; we have visited the ancient mission churches, where the altar of religion was first raised and whose chimes have sounded through the centuries their message of hope and benediction; we have heard the dashing waves of your ocean; we have felt the sunshine—and we have been tanned somewhat by its rays—but we have all the time felt the warm touch of your hearts. We saw at Redlands the orange day that they sprinkled their streets with oil, and we discovered the other day they bored for it at Los Angeles and got it.

Finds People All Happy.

"We have met your people—your brave men and women. We have met the pioneers who builded and founded this State. We have met all conditions of people, and, wherever we have gone, we have seen smiling, happy, and contented faces, and have heard the cheers of schoolchildren from one end of this State to the other. Here I am greeted in this, the first capital under your constitution—a constitution that dedicated the Territory of California to liberty and union forever—whose people asked and were admitted into the union of States and received the protection of the federal constitution, and from that hour until now the people of California have been loyal to the government and to its every interest.

"In peace or in war you have been faithful. We live, my fellow-citizens, under a constitution that was made for 4,000,000 people, and yet it has proved quite adequate for 75,000,000 people. It has embraced within it every national duty and purpose, and has never stood in the way of our development and expansion. That instrument seems almost to be inspired to carry forward the holy mission of liberty. It seems not to have been made alone for those who framed it and their successors, but for all ages and all mankind. That instrument stands today almost as it left the hands of its framers. Few amendments have been added, and those have only been to enlarge the priceless blessings of liberty and free government to the people, and no amendment can ever be made to the constitution of this country that will curtail the supreme and sovereign power of the people.

Constitution Never Bullied.

"We have lived under it for 125 years, in storm and in sunshine, in war within and without, amidst passions and tumult, and, after a century and a quarter, that great instrument stands unsullied by a single lapse of principle.

"To us, my fellow-citizens, young and old, the preservation of that constitution is committed. It is a sacred instrument, and it is a sacred trust given to us to see to it that it is preserved in all its virtue and vigor, to be passed along to the generations yet to come. Glorious constitution, glorious union, glorious flag. Seventy-five millions of people stand together as they never before stood to defend them all."

Biggest Bouquet Ever Built.

Immediately in the rear of the stand was the big bouquet of which so much has been heard. It was ninety feet in circumference and stood in its frame twenty-five feet high. The stem was a telegraph pole sunk into the ground. It was composed of cut flowers of every variety that blooms. The idea of presenting this immense floral offering to Mrs. McKinley originated with the ladies of San José, and the presentation was made to the President by Mrs. R. O. Smith, who expressed regret for Mrs. McKinley's illness and her hopes for her quick recovery.

A big reception had been planned for the President at the Vendome Hotel tonight, and the program was carried out. The members of the Cabinet and the women of the party all attended this function.

PLANS FOR M'KINLEY BANQUET.

Prismatic Fountains for Tables at the Coliseum—Presidential Salute Will Be Fired.

A score or more of prismatic fountains will be used in decorating the tables of the banquet to be given at the Coliseum on June 11 in honor of President McKinley and party. The balconies will be draped with the flags of all nations, and the ceiling and girders hidden behind red, white, and blue silk bunting. The plan of decorations was formally approved yesterday afternoon by the joint committee in charge. About $4,000 will be spent in decorating the building. Arrangements have been perfected to have a detachment of United States artillery fire the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns on the lake front when the President arrives in Chicago.

SAYS LAWS NEED BALANCE

PROF. GEORGE T. LADD AT YALE TALKS OF DEFECTS.

Declares That Justice Is Measured Largely by Power Behind Prosecutions—Does Not Think That Hypnotism Can Be Used as Vehicle for Extensive Commission of Crime—Corporations Make Laws to Suit Themselves.

New Haven, Conn., May 13.—[Special.]—"We are a nation of lawmakers and lawbreakers," said Professor George T. Ladd, professor of philosophy in Yale University, this afternoon in the course of his lecture at the university on "The Legal Aspects of Hypnotism." In speaking of how the law shall deal in cases where crime is proved to have been committed under hypnotic influence, Professor Ladd said:

"In many cases punishment meted out to a criminal is all out of proportion to the crime committed, while another person who is guilty of a crime of the highest degree of malignity, looked at from the point of view of righteousness and decency, gets off with a light sentence.

"Some years ago while in Chicago I found that if I cheated the Illinois Central railroad out of five cents I would have to serve a long imprisonment and pay a heavy fine. If an ordinary highwayman should, however, have met me on the street, knocked me down, and stolen all my money, and even killed me for that matter, he would have escaped with a much lighter sentence than I who had cheated a big corporation out of a paltry nickel."

Professor Ladd said while it was possible for crime to be committed by a patient in the hypnotic state, these cases were comparatively rare.

Always a Subconsciousness.

"It is a queer fact," continued he, "but invariably the patient seems to have a consciousness which prevents him from actually committing the crime. There have been known cases, however, where persons have been, after continued experience under the hypnotist, made to fire revolvers which they really thought to be loaded at dear friends.

"In my mind, however, I believe that the patient really knows that he is playing a part, or at least has a dim consciousness of it, in all cases."

In referring to the question as to whether a person can be induced by a suggestion in the hypnotic state to commit a crime after waking without having any idea as to where it originated, Professor Ladd thought in some cases, where the person was again and again subjected to the hypnotic influence, such a thing might be possible, but such cases were extremely rare.

Professor Ladd then discussed the two theories of the punishment of crime and society's right in the matter, and while doing so said:

"Twenty years ago the great corporations of this country were persistent lawbreakers, but in these days they do not need to break them, as they make them themselves."

Does Not Favor Too Much Law.

The lecturer discussed whether laws should be passed to forbid the practice of hypnotism and touched on the laws enacted some years ago in Belgium which prevented public exhibitions of hypnotism and experiments on the mentally weak.

"How any court could determine this last," said Professor Ladd, "is beyond my comprehension.

"I, myself, am averse to making laws on any subject until it is absolutely necessary."

Some people have been clamoring for a restriction of the practice of hypnotism to members of the medical profession, but Professor Ladd characterizes such a step as foolish.

"As silly as it would be for the General Assembly," continued Professor Ladd, "to prohibit vivisection, and ordinarily a legislative body knows as little about most questions as any class of men you can pick out."

Professor Ladd, however, admitted that in cases of obtaining secrets from persons under the hypnotic influence the statute books showed a gap. He also was in favor of the abolishment of public exhibitions of hypnotism, as the temptation in such cases were strong to use violent methods and thus develop a latent hysteria in the patient.

In closing Professor Ladd said: "It might be possible for a skillful physician to obtain complete information from a criminal by hypnotism, but rarely could it be done, for if a man was a liar in his normal state, then the chances are strong that the results of the hypnotic condition would show little truth gained. At any rate, it would be contrary to the law of the courts of the United States, as such testimony would tend to criminate."

NEXT WALL STREET BATTLE TO BE OVER UNION PACIFIC.

Senator Clark of Montana Joins the Hill-Morgan Syndicate and Another Struggle for Control Is Expected.

New York, May 13.—It is asserted that Senator William A. Clark, who is now abroad, was a large purchaser of Union Pacific stock today, and that these purchases were made in behalf of the Hill-Morgan party.

An immense battle is now on for control of Union Pacific, the fight being retaliatory by Morgan against the Harriman syndicate for the latter's struggle to wrest Northern Pacific from the Hill-Morgan crowd.

The Harriman-Kuhn, Loeb syndicate makes no attempt to say that their control of Union Pacific cannot be purchased away from them by the high prices appealing to some of the stockholders who are at present allied with them. When their representative was asked today who was buying the big blocks of Union Pacific he said:

"Our best information is that it is Senator Clark and the First National Bank. Of course, in this Senator Clarke would be acting in the interest of those who are hostile to Mr. Harriman."

It was practically settled yesterday that the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern will be put through. The buying roads are to issue $200 in bonds for every $100 par value share of Burlington stock. This will give Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan a profit of nearly $20,000,000. Hill and Morgan bought up great quantities of Burlington before outsiders knew that the purchase was in contemplation. In all, it is said they got 400,000 shares at an average price of 150. The price that is to be paid by buying roads is 200.

PRAISE STAND OF J. P. MORGAN.

London Stock Exchange Suspends Rule on Northern Pacific Settlement and American Gives Aid.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, May 13.—J. Pierpont Morgan was busy at his London office throughout the day. To all interviewers he replied that he had nothing to say.

The action of the Stock Exchange committee in regard to the Northern Pacific shares, which averted probable disturbances, has caused a genuine feeling of relief all around, although it is recognised that the arrangement can only be temporary. Some regret is expressed at the necessity for departing from the principle that contracts must be enforced.

Appreciation is expressed of Mr. Morgan's prompt offer to lend Northern Pacific shares free of interest. This action is said to have been the result of a conference on Saturday between the Morgans, Rothschilds, and Cassells, at which it was agreed that the Morgans should lend stock at "even," independently of any prospective action by the Stock Exchange committee.

The financial critics emphasize the necessity for as speedy a settlement of the Northern Pacific struggle as possible.

LITTLE WHIRLWIND—"THE AMERICAN DREYFUS."

The Indian Rights association, an organization of which Philip C. Garrett is President, and whose headquarters are 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, is making a strenuous effort to secure the pardon of "Little Whirlwind," a North Cheyenne Indian serving a life sentence in the Montana State penitentiary for murder. The convicted man is described by the association as the "American Dreyfus," and in order that his case may be fully understood the country has been floated with circulars.

"It seems almost incredible in these enlightened days of the twentieth century," says the circular, "that a man could be convicted of murder, deprived of his liberty, and detained in the penitentiary serving a sentence of imprisonment for life when there was not the faintest doubt if his innocence. Yet such is the case, and the unfortunate man is a young Northern Cheyenne Indian named Little Whirlwind."

After this brief introductory the circular continues:

"We appeal to all who love to see justice done, no matter what a man's race may be, to aid us in keeping this case before the attention of Governor Toole and the people of the country until Little Whirlwind is given that of which he is now so unjustly deprived—his liberty. Nearly the entire civilized world was aroused over the injustice done to an officer of the French army, but we have an American Dreyfus whose case has hardly attracted even passing notice."

The "true" story of "Little Whirlwind's" crime is then set forth as follows:

"Four years ago Little Whirlwind and his brother, Spotted Hawk, were convicted on perjured testimony (as was afterwards proved) of the murder of a sheep herder named Hoover. Stanley, the real murderer, confessed his crime to no less than three witnesses before the trial, but after being arrested and lodged in jail he was induced to make a statement implicating Spotted Hawk and Little Whirlwind, under promise on the part of the Prosecuting Attorney that he would receive a light sentence.

"The two accused Indians were tried separately, although the evidence was practically the same in both cases. In the opinion of fair-minded men the so-called 'trials' were in reality an outrageous travesty of justice, but they resulted in a verdict of guilty in both instances.

"Spotted Hawk was sentenced to be hanged and Little Whirlwind condemned to imprisonment for life. Stanley, the real criminal, escaped with a short sentence of five years in the penitentiary. The attorneys for Spotted Hawk (who had been engaged by the Indian Rights association) took the case to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was reversed on the ground of insufficient evidence. The county officials not having any new evidence to submit abandoned the case and Spotted Hawk was given his liberty.

"In the case of Little Whirlwind, through an unfortunate oversight on the part of his attorney, an appeal was not made for a new trial. Little Whirlwind has therefore been confined in the penitentiary ever since, in accordance with the decree of the court. Had action been promptly taken on his behalf, he, too, would now be enjoying his liberty. About a year and a half ago Stanley, the real murderer, died in prison, but before his death he made a statement to the effect that he alone had committed the crime, and that Little Whirlwind was absolutely innocent. Nothwithstanding this, the Governor of Montana refused to pardon Little Whirlwind when the facts were brought to his attention."

A picture of the "American Dreyfus" accompanies each circular.

HELD AS A SAFE ROBBER.

ROBERT MANNING ARRESTED BY POLICE AFTER A STRUGGLE.

He Is Suspected of Looting Strong Box of a Dry Goods House in Peoria of $3,800—Crowd in Clark Street Saloon Tries to Aid Him to Escape, but Detectives O'Connell and Baily Capture Him After a Fight—Companion Held Also.

After a struggle in which friends of the prisoner interfered with the police, Detectives O'Connell and Bailey of the Central Station last night arrested Robert Manning, alias Durkin, in a saloon at 406 Clark street. Manning is wanted in connection with the blowing of a safe at Peoria a week ago, from which $3,800 belonging to the Mosher Dry Goods company was taken. A supposed "pal" named Francis was arrested in the afternoon.

The police here were informed of the robbery and were told that a Chicago man probably had a hand in it. Detectives were put on the case and Manning was suspected. The latter, with James Francis, alias John Ryan, conducts the saloon where the arrest was made. When the police approached the place last night Manning started for the back door, and his retreat was covered by the crowd in the saloon.

O'Connell ran around to the rear door and grappled with Manning as he came out. Bailey's arrival was delayed by the crowd in the saloon, and when he reached O'Connell Manning had escaped. The two detectives found him at length secreted behind a garbage box. After a hard fight he was overpowered and taken to the Central Station.

The detectives say they have a good case against the prisoner. They say he has been guilty of many of the safe-blowings which have been reported from interior towns of the State.

Accused of Many Robberies.

Two men, who, the police say, have confessed to numerous burglaries, were arrested by Detectives Mackey and Quinn at Randolph and State streets yesterday. The men gave their names as Clinton E. and Edward C. Worden. According to the police they have confessed to numerous burglaries, extending from Lake View to Woodlawn. About $600 worth of jewelry was found in their room, at 269 Illinois street.

The men, it is said, have been disposing of the jewelry to a jeweler on State street and to a dentist. Captain Evans of the Bureau of Identification said that Clinton E. Worden was one of the best porch climbers and "afternoon workers" in America.

Mackey and Quinn were standing at South Water and State streets when they saw two men coming over the bridge who answered the description of two men they were looking for. The men walked south in State street and the detectives followed. When the men reached the Masonic Temple they were arrested. The jewelry found in their room was identified as the property of Mrs. W. S. Rice of 6020 Ingleside avenue, Henry G. Hatch of 6140 Madison avenue, and Louis T. White of 5715 Calumet avenue.

The men told the detectives that if they had followed them for five minutes longer they would have led them to the place they dispose of their plunder. This is said by the men to be a jeweler who melts the gold and disposes of it in that way.

Clinton Worden said that the property they had secured, which consisted largely of jewelry, would more than half fill a room.

The detectives are on the track of the men to whom the stolen jewelry was sold and expect to arrest them in a few days.

Confesses to Robbing House.

Patrolman Daniel McCarthy of the Stanton Avenue Station, saw a man who gave his name as R. G. McMillan trying to sell a suit of clothes yesterday. He was arrested and confessed that he had stolen $500 worth of silverware and clothes from the residence of Henry Fowler of 3528 Lake avenue on the night of May 8.

McMillan's confession involved several other persons as accessories. He said he had sold the silver and clothing to four men who knew they were stolen. As a result the following men were held:

Theodore C. Slade, saloonkeeper, 3608 Cottage Grove avenue.
Otto Deeman, restaurant keeper, 3733 Cottage Grove avenue.
John Hammond, McMillan's roommate.
William Scott.

Fight, Then Rob Conductor.

Five youths created a panic on an Eighteenth street electric car on Sunday evening by fighting among themselves. Conductor Louis Dennison, 1127 South Oakley avenue, attempted to separate them and was robbed of $11.

The men boarded the car at Twenty-sixth street and Kedzie avenue and soon began quarreling among themselves. When Dennison sought to interfere he was knocked down, dragged from the car, and severely beaten. He called for help and the motorman went to his assistance.

Frank Pavlisek was arrested and identified by the conductor, and a charge of robbery was preferred against him.

Inspector Shea last night instructed Captain Rehm of the Desplaines Street Police Station to clear his district of all questionable characters. Seventy-five warrants were taken out by Captain Rehm, and twelve of them were served last night. All those arrested were women.

TABLES TURNED ON LEVEE

INSPECTOR HARTNETT TOLD TO CHANGE POINT OF VIEW.

His Order of a Year Ago to Captain O'Neill Now Reversed by the Latter as Chief—Purification of District Enjoined—Mushmouth Johnson Gambling-House Cases Continued and Bergman Prisoners Released on a Technicality.

A year ago Inspector Hartnett called Captain O'Neill into his office at the Harrison Street Police Station and said:

"You have been doing too many things to the levee. You had better quit." And Captain O'Neill went to Woodlawn.

Chief O'Neill called Inspector Hartnett into the office of the General Superintendent of Police yesterday and said:

"I saw things today on the levee that I should not have seen. You have not been doing enough. You had better start."

And Inspector Hartnett went back to Harrison street.

The Chief went to his office in the morning by way of the levee. He drove through Clark and State streets. When he reached the office he sent for the Inspector and Captain Mahoney. He said the levee must be cleaned up.

"I know what I am talking about," he said. "I saw the things. I do not want to have to see them again. I do not want to see women standing in doorways or at windows."

After the Inspector and the Captain left with their instructions to clean up the levee the Chief said:

"I think they understand what is to be done and I think they will do it."

Gambling-House Cases in Court.

Justice Prindiville's court at the Harrison Street Police Station was crowded in the morning with the inmates of two alleged gambling resorts in State street which were raided by the police on Saturday night. The cases of "Mushmouth" Johnson, 464 State street, and of the inmates arrested in his place were continued to May 15. Those arrested in the resort of Hank Bergman, Taylor and State street, were discharged owing to an error in the complaint. A number of the men found in Johnson's resort were not in court when the cases were called, and their bonds were forfeited conditionally.

First Police Reports to Stand.

Mayor Harrison has ordered that the practice of "trying again" for a more favorable police report in cases involving bridewell pardons, free permits, and for similar purposes when the first report does not justify granting the request be discouraged. Saloon licenses are to be issued or revoked on police reports, also.

Chief of Police O'Neill has issued a general order on the subject, in which he says: "If reports coming from the Police department cannot be relied on it will be utterly impossible to transact business on proper lines."

To Close Calumet Avenue Saloon.

Alderman Charles Alling, Thomas D. Randall, President of the Calumet Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street Protective and Improvement association; M. J. Kenney, and H. H. Munger called at Mayor Harrison's office to present a petition against permitting E. Valerga to continue operating a saloon at Calumet avenue and Twenty-ninth street. The petition was signed by more than fifty residents of the immediate neighborhood.

"You refused a license for the same locality in your first administration on the ground that the saloon is in a residence district," the petition to the Mayor recited.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER COMING.

Accepts Invitation to Attend Founder's Day Exercises at the University of Chicago.

John D. Rockefeller, the founder and benefactor of the University of Chicago, has accepted an invitation to be present at the founder's day exercises in connection with the decennial celebration on June 18. Although Mr. Rockefeller has given millions of dollars to the institution, he has made but one visit to the campus. This was five years ago, when the fifth anniversary was celebrated. The decennial celebration will be held from June 14 to June 18. The corner stones of eight new buildings will be laid at this time. These are the press building, power plant, gymnasium, Hitchcock Hall, Mandel Assembly Hall, university commons, founder's tower, and clubhouse.

WOULD MANDAMUS THE MAYOR.

Hubert Reymann Wants Courts to Order License Issued for His Saloon at 131 Clark Street.

Hubert Reymann has filed a petition in the Circuit Court asking that a writ of mandamus be issued, compelling Mayor Harrison to grant a license for a saloon and restaurant at 131 Clark street. At this number the saloon known as Fridrich's place was formerly conducted by Albert Fridrich. The petition declares that Hubert Reymann is a duly qualified citizen and a man of good character, and that he has complied with the city regulations concerning applications for saloon licenses. The action is directed against Mayor Harrison, and the answer of the city's executive is to be filed within a few days.

LOSE ON PAT CROWE TRIP.

POLICE HAVE A VAIN WATCH IN THE CHILLY MORNING.

Acting on Charles J. Noll's Story, a Lieutenant and Two Detectives Hurry to Riverside to Capture Alleged Kidnaper—Find They Have Been Misled and Look Up Informant, Who Admits He Drew on His Imagination for His Facts.

Visions of the $5,000 offered for the arrest of Pat Crowe, wanted for the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy Jr., invaded the minds of the policemen at the Stock-Yards Station yesterday morning. Their anticipations were due to the tip furnished them by Charles J. Noll, who entered the station 2 o'clock and informed them that Crowe was staying at a hotel in Riverside. Lieutenant Mulcahy, Detectives Reedy and Burns accompanied Noll to Riverside to search for the much-sought man, each going well armed, as the desperate character of Crowe is well known to Chicago policemen.

Noll told the officers such a straight story there was no doubt in their minds Crowe would be found at Riverside. He said his home was in Onaga, Kas., where he owned a large tract of land. "I have just arrived on a Burlington freight train," said Noll, "bringing eight cars of stock from my farm. While on the train I observed a man whose face seemed familiar to me, and whom I soon recognized as Pat Crowe. I have known him for years, having gone to school with him. Crowe boarded the train at Des Moines and had a heavy belt around him in which I think he carried the larger part of the $25,000 in gold paid by Mr. Cudahy as a ransom for his son. He also carried four heavy revolvers. Crowe spoke freely to me of his intentions, just as if there was not a heavy reward on his head, and he had not been hiding from all the officers in the country. He said he intended to get off at Riverside and remain until the next train west on the Burlington.

"Our train went on the side track at Riverside, and I walked over to the hotel, where Crowe registered as Carl Schmidt. He told the clerk he wanted to be called in time for the first train west. Then I returned to my train and came to Chicago. When I saw Mr. Cudahy a few weeks ago he told me if I ever met Pat Crowe I must go to the nearest police station and tell the officers where to find him."

Noll then gave the police a description that tallied closely with one sent out from Omaha following the abduction, and with the personal appearance of Crowe as Lieutenant Mulcahy and Detective Reedy knew him.

Wait in the Cold for Crowe.

The policemen and Noll caught a train out on the Burlington at 3 a. m. yesterday and soon were at Riverside. They decided to await the coming of Crowe to the first westbound train and arranged themselves on the station platform. Noll wandered off among the trees a short distance away, and presently returned, crying:

"I saw him! I saw him!"

The policemen hastened among the trees to discover the cause of Noll's fright, but were unable to discover anything. When the first train had passed west without Pat coming from the hotel they decided there was something wrong or he had overslept himself. They went to the hotel and Lieutenant Mulcahy questioned the clerk. The latter said no one had come in after 12 o'clock and he knew every lodger in the building.

"Why, there's my name on the register," interrupted Noll. "You misspelled it when you wrote it."

The clerk, however, convinced the officers he had told them the truth, and they started for the city. On their way down-town Noll said he wanted to stop at detective headquarters.

"What do you want to stop there for?" demanded Mulcahy with emphasis.

"I want to convince the Chief I know what I am talking about," responded Noll.

"Well, you won't do anything of the kind," said Mulcahy. "You'll go back with us and explain what you mean by leading us on a wild goose chase like this at 3 o'clock in the morning."

Meditation for Noll.

Noll was taken back to the Stock-Yards Station, where he was locked up. He spent the morning meditating on the truthfulness of his story.

"I don't know what made me tell the police that story," said Noll. "I don't know Pat Crowe, and never saw him to my knowledge. I had been drinking and must have read something about him while in my cups. I have not been out of the city for several years, have no farm in Kansas, and never shipped any cattle to Chicago in my life."

Noll is a harnessmaker by trade and bears the reputation of being a good workman. He boards at 6200 Halsted street. He says he has two children and a brother living at Onaga, Kas., and he supposes that is the reason he mixed the town in his story. He was told to go home and to forget all about the reward for Pat Crowe's arrest, so he would not mislead the police again.

Meanwhile the Omaha police and Pinkerton officers believe Pat Crowe is not far from the scene of the crime. In fact they are positive he is in South Omaha, and has not been out of the town since Dec. 18, 1900.

Year Sentence for E. R. Myers.

Ernest Richard Myers was sentenced yesterday by Judge Smith to one year in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $1,000. The young man pleaded guilty to a charge made by Attorney J. A. Reilly of Minonk, Ill. Reilly said Myers secured from him a draft for $315 by representing that he would forward a number of law books and Illinois reports.

FLORISTS PAY; ASK ACTION

WANT RESULTS FROM FUND FOR WAR ON STREET STANDS.

After Giving Nearly $800 for Incidental Expenses in Pushing Resolution Through Council They Denounce Delay—J. S. Feldman, Said to Be the Brother of a Politician, in Charge of the Work—Commencement Day Orders Also a Grievance.

Retail florists of Chicago who contributed to a fund to be used in fighting the street venders of flowers are anxious to know why there is not more speed in achieving results. The fund amounted to nearly $800 and was intended to be used for legal expenses and for incidentals in securing the passage of a resolution by the City Council which would drive the flower stands from the streets. The florists do not regret having contributed to the fund, but they do insist upon getting "their money's worth."

Soon after the florists began, a month ago, to discuss the question of a way to rid themselves of the competition of the street venders a number of them suggested a fund to help their resolution through the Council. One of the florists had made up a list of those retailers of flowers in the city who opposed the street venders. It comprised sixty-four of the leading firms.

J. S. Feldman Takes Charge.

At this juncture a man who was introduced as J. S. Feldman appeared and proposed to take the matter in charge, with the declaration that he would drive the venders from the streets in one week. Relying on this statement, J. C. Craig, one of the florists, gave him the list of those supposed to favor a movement to drive out the venders.

With this list in his possession the man who represented himself to be Feldman solicited subscriptions from those whose names appeared on it. He succeeded in securing contributions from nearly every person on the list. The mounts ranged from $50 down to $2.50 each. The total amount subscribed is understood to be between $700 and $800. Some of the florists received receipts signed, "J. S. Feldman, 115 Madison street," while others paid the amount subscribed without requiring a receipt.

Resolution Held in Committee.

"That was three weeks ago. Soon afterward a resolution was introduced in the Council directing the enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting venders from plying their trade on the streets. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary committee and has not been heard from since it was introduced.

Florists Craig and John C. Schubert, who were listed among the subscribers to the fund, admit that they are in the dark in regard to what has been done with the resolution, and say they do not know what had been done by Feldman in their behalf. They both express sympathy with the movement, but declare that strong influences have been brought to bear against the resolution.

Mr. Schubert said yesterday that he understood Feldman was related to a leading Democratic politician, but beyond that fact he knew nothing about him. Florist Craig said he understood Feldman to be a promoter, and that the money was raised for "necessary expenses" in securing favorable action on the part of the city officials. T. D. Mosconesotes, another dealer on the subscription list, said he had the impression that Feldman was a lawyer and the money raised was to be used for legal expenses.

Many of those who contributed to the fund insist they will begin an inquiry soon to learn what disposition has been made with their money.

Strong Opposition to Resolution.

It is declared that the wholesale florists, together with all the street vendors, oppose the resolution pending before the Council. This joint opposition claims the street vendors do not injure the business of the regular florists and that their removal would deprive poorer people of the opportunity of securing flowers at prices within their means.

"It was my understanding that the money raised was to be used for legal expenses," said Mr. Mosconesotes. "I do not know Mr. Feldman, but understand he is a lawyer.

"We are tired of the way the City Council has treated us and are determined that something shall be done," said Mr. Craig. "I understand Mr. Feldman is a promoter and a brother-in-law of a leading Democratic politician. He said if we would subscribe to the fund the vendors would be off the streets in a week. They are still there. I do not know Feldman's address."

Denounce Commencement Order.

Along with their other troubles, the florists are complaining against the order prohibiting flowers on commencement days in the schools. That occasion is one of the financial events of the year in the florists' trade.

"About the only recollection I have of the day I graduated from school," said a florist, "is the memory of the number of flowers I received. While, of course, I am interested in the disposal of my flowers, still it does seem to be a disregard of a fine old custom to cut out the flowers on commencement day. They are as necessary on that day as on Christmas or Thanksgiving."

SWENIE BATTLES WITH FIRE AMONG GAS AND OIL TANKS.

Ten Companies of Firemen Risk Their Lives While Subduing Blaze at People's Gaslight and Coke Co.'s Plant.

With thousands of gallons of oil in tanks beneath them, and tanks filled with gas above, ten companies of firemen, headed by Chief Swenie and Marshal Musham, subdued a blaze in the generating plant of the People's Gaslight and Coke company's works, at Elston avenue and Division street, last night.

Oil which fed the generating tanks had boiled over and caught fire. Water would not quench the flames. The firemen were obliged to grope their way into the large building, filled with black smoke. The officials of the plant insisted on having the water turned off, fearing it would injure the machinery and reach the oil tanks.

The generating plant is some distance back from Division street, and within fifty feet are six tanks for the storage of gas. These were filled at the time the fire started. A little further away is the large tank, holding hundreds of thousands of cubic feet. The entire yard over which the firemen carried their lines of hose to reach the building is undermined with tanks for the oil.

Andrew Drift, engineer, was in the plant with other men at the time the fire started. He could tell little about it. The oil blazed up and the men fled. Superintendent Charles Bradley and Assistant Superintendent Somers arrived when the fire was well under control, and wanted Chief Swenie to let them direct the firemen. Chief Swenie told them enough water would put out almost any fire. When the smoke had cleared away a chemical engine was brought in.

Jack Meagher, an employé, did heroic work in the burning building. He went in through a window, and, with an accurate knowledge of the location of the stopcocks and valves, succeeded in shutting off the gas and oil tanks. Until this had been done there was danger that at any minute a hundred men might be blown into the air.

TELL SECRETS OF "MOTHER" LYONS.

Attorneys' Questions Point to Egbert H. Gold as "Bert Brown."

JUDGE TULEY TRIES CASE

Complaining Witness, Jennie Johnson, Shocks Court with Her Story.

JURY OF YOUNG MEN.

Mary ("Mother") Lyons was placed on trial in Judge Tuley's court yesterday morning on a charge of forcibly detaining 17-year-old Jennie Johnson in her flat on West Madison street. A large crowd gathered to hear the evidence, yet few understood the significance of a question put by Assistant State's Attorney Harry Olson to the jurors.

"Do you know a man named Egbert F. Gold, or Bert Brown?" he asked each of those called for jury service. In this way the identity of "Bert Brown," the man involved with "Mother" Lyons in the conspiracy, was revealed. It came as a surprise to "Mother" Lyons, the court, and the defense.

Gold is the Western manager of the Gold Car Heating company, and has offices at 614 and 616 The Rookery Building. He has a wife and two children living in a flat at 5607 Indiana avenue. He is reputed to be worth over $100,000, and is supposed to be the man who is furnishing the defense with money to pay for its attorneys. Professor Graham Taylor and the Assistant State's Attorney said yesterday that attempts were being made to capture Gold, and that detectives and the police were on his track, but that so far he had been too adroit. He has been traced to St. Louis, Omaha, and Davenport, and is supposed to have slipped in and out of Chicago on last Saturday. If captured, he will be tried as the principal in the case.

Twelve Men to Try the Case.

The morning was spent by the lawyers in selecting the jury. The defense refused all the married and the old men, while the prosecution objected only to those acquainted with the principals and attorneys. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the jury was completed as follows:

Michael J. Ryan.	Theodore H. Hudell.
Julius F. Simon.	William E. Richardson.
Winifred Mapes.	James J. Williams.
Oscar Ruter.	Peter Kiser.
E. A. Featherstone.	Albert Goodwin.
Edward Watts.	W. H. Beed.

Jennie Johnson Tells Her Story.

This jury witnessed what was to many a pathetic scene when the real trial began. Miss Jennie Johnson, weeping and almost pushed into the room, took her place beside the wife of the Rev. Dr. Condit of the Tabernacle Church, and listened with flushed cheeks as Attorney Olson opened the case. Opposite her, gowned in a blue waist, a dark cape, and a black hat, which showed off in strong relief her white hair and softly wrinkled brow, sat "Mother" Lyons.

It was past 2 o'clock when Jennie Johnson mounted the stand. Her story, bald and bare, showed a state of affairs in the flat at 348 West Madison street that was appalling to even the hardened habitués of the Criminal Court Building.

Her recital was a tale of temptation and force successfully resisted. She said that early in January she answered an advertisement from "Mother" Lyons asking for a young girl who could do household work and become in every sense a daughter to an old woman. She was then working as housekeeper for a man named Anderson, and she accepted the position. While in the employ of "Mother," Lyons she was not allowed to leave the house. She was there introduced to one "Bert Brown" who was to be her "boss."

"The second day I was there he came into my room and locked the door. He told me I had affectionate lips and wanted to kiss me, but I struggled and struggled," she continued. "He put his arms about me, thought I fought as hard as I could. He took me in house in Jackson boulevard, and young women, fancifully dressed, tried to make me drink wine.

The Rev. Mr. Condit Comes.

"One day the Rev. Mr. Condit came and told me I was in a bad house and wanted to get me out. Mrs. Lyons found out what he was doing and she tried to get me to stay. She took one arm, and he took the other, both pleading as hard as they could. Mrs. Lyons asked for one word with me and took me aside.

"'For heaven's sake don't tell them about "Bert Brown," ' she pleaded, 'for they won't understand.'

"'Bert Brown once asked me where I would go if I was 'broke' and wanted money—to a bartender or to a minister, and when I said to a minister he called me 'his Miss Innocent.' "

While on the stand Miss Johnson said Mother Lyons always had treated her well, and she described Brown as follows: "He was a tall, stout man, with light brown hair, brown eyes, and a crooked nose. He had bad eyes, and I was afraid of him."

The direct testimony of Miss Johnson occupied over two hours, and Attorney Kickham Scanlan and Edgar L. Masters, for the defense, took up two and a half hours more. All the questions were clearly and concisely answered, and several times Attorney Scanlan was apparently nonplussed.

The trial was attended not only by Professor Graham Taylor and the Rev. Dr. Condit, but also by many members of the Chicago Commons. Dr. Condit and Mr. Taylor will be placed on the stand today.

Mr. Gold of Calumet Heights Club.

Mr. Gold, for whom the Desplaines street police are searching in connection with the case, has been a member of the Calumet Heights club, and, with his wife, was a frequent entertainer at dinner parties at his house. He is fond of shooting, and had a cottage at a near-by resort where he often staid during hunting seasons. His cousin, Edward E. Gold, is President and principal owner of the Gold Car-Heating company, managing the headquarters of the company in New York City.

RIDE IN "REFRIGERATOR" CARS

Passengers in Sixty-third Street Subjected to Joking Because of Signs on the Roof.

Every other car on the Sixty-third street line, running from Ashland to Stony Island avenue, is an open car. Yesterday passengers who had not been observant when they boarded summer cars wondered why people along the line "joshed" them by yelling "Refrigerated beef!" "Ice wagon!" etc. It is true that they were shivering in the keen air and that they felt as if they were riding in refrigerators. The reason for the joshing lay in advertising signs placed on the cars by an enterprising hardware man. They read:

REFRIGERATORS
AT
$3.45.

Evanston Firemen Can Go to Church.

The members of the Evanston Fire department will be given a chance hereafter to attend church services on Sunday. Fire Marshal E. F. Merch received orders last evening from Mayor Patton to arrange the hours of the men so that they would have two hours off each Sunday.

JURORS TOLD TO SEEK BOODLERS.

Grand Rapids Judge Instructs Investigators on Their Important Duties.

MUST SHOW NO MERCY.

Grave Charges Against City Officials Will Be Looked Into and Guilty Punished.

PRISON FOR MEN BRIBED.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 13.—[Special.]—Judge Wolcott of the Kent County Circuit Court, in his charge to the grand jury which he and Judge Perkins had found it necessary to summon, told that body, plainly today that the reason for impaneling it was to investigate charges of "boodling" and malpractice on the part of city officials in Grand Rapids. The important sentences in the charge were:

"The question to which we wish to direct your particular attention is the honest and faithful discharge of public duty by those elected or appointed to public office. If those to whom are intrusted the performance of public duties are unfaithful to their trust or can be corruptly influenced in their official actions, and such offenses against the law and the public welfare be known and pass unnoticed and unpunished, then not only does the public conscience become blunted but the highest interests of the public are imperiled. There is no better safeguard for the public interests in this respect and no more certain method of bringing to light this class of offenses against public justice than the grand jury."

Reads the Law on Bribery.

The Judge then read to the jury the statute, which provides an imprisonment in the penitentiary of not more than five years and a fine of not more than $3,000 for any one who "shall corruptly give, offer, or promise any gift or gratuity to any executive, legislative, or judicial officer with intent to influence his act, vote, or opinion," and another statute which provides a punishment not to exceed ten years in the penitentiary and a fine of $5,000 for any such officer who shall accept any such gift or gratuity, and added:

"The law, as quoted, applies as well to municipal and county officers as to State officers. We instruct you to investigate carefully and see whether any of these provisions of the law has been violated in this county, or whether any violations of law along similar lines have been had.

"In your investigations you have a simple duty to perform. We trust you will perform that duty earnestly and fearlessly. Return no accusation against any person through ill-will or for any other reason than the fact that you find sufficient proof to warrant an indictment. On the other hand, if you find a crime has been committed, and proof of the offender, you will return an indictment against him, regardless of who he is or the position in society or in the community which he may hold."

Election Frauds to Be Probed.

The Judge also gave two more charges which the Michigan statutes direct shall be delivered to all grand juries summoned in the State. One directs the jury to investigate all charges of trespass on public lands, and the Judge explained that when the statute was passed it was a common offense, but there are now no such lands in Kent County, and the matter was not important. The other statute charges the jury to look into offenses against the election laws. On this point the Judge said:

"This is always a matter of great importance in a representative government like our own. That the proceedings by which we nominate and elect public officials should be free from corruption and fraud is vital to the welfare of the State, if not essential to the perpetuity of its institutions. You will carefully consider this question, as the law directs, and fearlessly and without hesitation return an indictment against any one who is shown by the proof before you to have been guilty of any such offense."

Will Study Convention Methods.

This latter sentence attracted some attention, as it has been claimed here that undue influences were used in the last Republican State and county conventions to secure the votes of the delegates from Kent County. The argument is used that under the primary law of the State a delegate to a party convention is a State officer who can be punished for malfeasance in office for selling his vote, as can an Alderman for accepting a brite.

There are no charges of ballot box stuffing, but the use of the word "nomination" in the charge of the Judge is taken as indicating that he agrees with the claim made as to the law.

The other parts of the charge were largely formal, and it was of necessity a long one, as a grand jury is such a novelty in this community that even the court officers had to be instructed as to their duties. Judge Wolcott did, however, warn the jury against going outside of the matters which may be rightfully brought before it to consider a lot of extraneous matters which may be brought up to divert attention from the main issue.

Must Ignore Idle Rumors.

"Your oath," he said, "does not mean that you are to investigate every idle rumor or suspicion which may be afloat. It is not meant by this that you can consider only direct evidence or the evidence of eye witnesses. There are often attendant circumstances which throw light on the subject under consideration, and such circumstances are sometimes the most reliable evidence which goes to establish the guilt or innocence of one accused of crime."

In conclusion, the Judge told the jurors they need not bother with ordinary criminal matters unless the Prosecuting Attorney brought them to their attention.

The only work done by the grand jury today was to elect Henry Spring, a prominent merchant and old-time resident of this city, foreman. It examined no witnesses.

The Prosecuting Attorney has summoned a number of witnesses for tomorrow, and their testimony will be all in regard to the water supply contract, out of which have grown the scandals now agitating Grand Rapids.

Solemn Scene in the Court.

The swearing in of the grand jury was a solemn affair. The oldest inhabitant here had never seen a grand jury, and the proceedings were conducted with all due ceremony. Not only were Judges Wolcott and Perkins of the Circuit Court, who summoned the jury, on the bench, but Judge Newnham of the Superior Court, a coordinate branch which has jurisdiction of criminal cases, sat with them.

Judge Perkins examined the jurors as to their fitness to serve and Judge Wolcott delivered the charge on behalf of all three. Assistants were the most prominent members of the Kent County bar and the officers of the Civic club.

All the men on the panel responded except two, one of whom is no longer a resident of the county and the other a traveling man, who was not served because he was out of the city. One juror, a farmer from Grand Rapids Township, asked to be excused on account of the work on his farm, but was refused.

Many Declare Jury Illegal.

The fact that a grand jury is such an unknown thing here has set all sorts of arguments going as to what the proper functions of such a body are, and the friends of the men who have reason to fear the investigations of the body are becoming loud in their cries that it is all an illegal proceeding, anyhow, started for purposes of persecution, and should never be tolerated.

According to these street orators a grand jury is a "relic of barbarism," "a survival of the Spanish inquisition," "a reminder of the Bastile," and a lot of other things which sound strangely in the ears of people taught in their youth that the jury system, along with habeas corpus and similar writs, was "the palladium of our liberties," while the right of a prosecuting officer to bring a citizen to trial on his own motion and without presentation by a grand jury was a most dangerous power to intrust to any man.

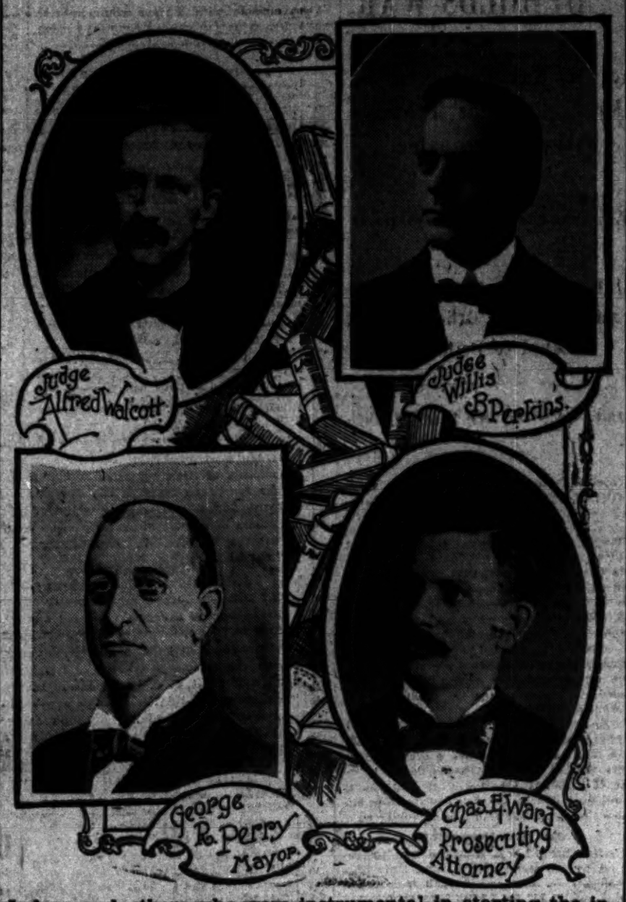
Judge Wolcott, in his charge, however, referred to the common method as proper enough for ordinary occasions, and, in the estimation of Grand Rapids, the present is an extraordinary one.

First Subjects to Be Taken Up.

The witnesses to be introduced tomorrow will be largely officers of the city government, who will testify as to the manner in which the contract for providing a pure water supply was handled before and by the City Council, and the evidence will be largely in the nature of preparatory work for other to come in, by which it is hoped to show that the motives which dictated the acts and votes of certain of the Aldermen and city officials were not such as would commend them to the confidence of their constituents.

The main evidence will be regarding the charge that $100,000 was advanced by New York people to secure the water supply contract, although as much of the dickering with the Omaha people looking for the same contract as may be available and bears on the matter will be brought in.

MOVERS IN GRAND RAPIDS INVESTIGATION.



Judges and others who were instrumental in starting the investigation of the queer actions of City Attorney Salisbury and the Council in connection with the water contract, in Grand Rapids, Ia.

POSTMEN RIDE IN AUTOMOBILES

Experiment of Carrying Men and Loads of Mail Proves a Success in Saving Time.

Postmaster Coyne proved yesterday morning that it was not necessary to make beasts of burden of the carriers employed in the business district. An experiment with automobiles demonstrated that the carriers could be relieved from lugging loads of mail ranging from 75 to 125 pounds in weight a distance of nearly a mile, and that both time and money could be saved in addition to saving the energies of the men. As a result of the experiment it is likely that the collectors' wagons will be used in the near future in transporting the carriers from the postoffice to their respective routes in the down-town district.

With the primary object of lightening the labor of the carriers, Mr. Coyne put into service two electric omnibuses which Schlesinger & Mayer offered. One of these vehicles left the postoffice at 6:55 a. m. with six carriers, who had nearly 500 pounds of mail to be delivered along South Water street between Michigan avenue and Fifth avenue. The automobile returned to the postoffice in twelve minutes, and the carriers delivered their mail from five to nine minutes earlier than usual, returning to the postoffice from nine to twenty-four minutes ahead of the usual time.

At 7:02 a. m. two automobiles left the postoffice, each carrying six mail carriers with sacks of mail averaging over 100 pounds to the man. This mail was to be delivered at points as far south as Harrison street. The men returned to the postoffice from eight to twenty-three minutes ahead of the usual time, while the automobiles were back at the postoffice in thirteen minutes.

"The experiment was a success," said Postmaster Coyne, "and I believe that the collectors' wagons can be used with similar results. The gain of time shows, in addition, that the welfare of the carriers is worth considering, for they returned to the postoffice fresh instead of tired out.

MRS. MAHONEY NOW IN PRISON.

Confessed Conspirator in Insurance Fraud Case Begins Serving Her Sentence in Joliet.

Mrs. Delia Mahoney, defendant in the Regent insurance conspiracy case, who pleaded guilty after the evidence had closed, was taken to the penitentiary on Sunday by Jailer John Whitman. Mrs. Mahoney was ready to go. In fact, she had asked to be taken, in spite of a writ of supersedeas of the Appellate Court, granting a stay until an appeal which had been made in behalf of Dr. Michael N. Regent and herself on a previous conviction had been heard.

You can buy a diamond on easy payments from us. Loehr Bros., 103 State street.

DR. AMENT AT Y. M. C. A.

CHINESE MISSIONARY DISCUSSES THE BOXER UPRISING.

He Defends His Fellow-Workers Against the Charges of Mark Twain and Other Writers—Says Mongolians Regard Leniency as Fear—Force the Only Thing He Respects—Speaks Well of the Work of the United States Troops.

The Boxer uprising, the actions of the missionaries, and Mark Twain's charges were discussed again yesterday by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Ament, speaking at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium in the afternoon. Dr. Ament was at Pekin at the time of the uprising and fought through the siege of the foreign legations. He praised Captain Forsyth and his troop of United States cavalry, saying that he was with the army detail when the soldiers saved sixteen missionaries from being murdered by the Boxers.

"The missionary is the pioneer of a new civilization about to dawn on the millions and millions of people inhabiting China," said Dr. Ament. "The missionary that a talented author and many correspondents for newspapers and magazines are abusing and trying to cast discredit upon is more popular and has more friends today not only in the civilized world, but in China than before the uprising of the Boxers that brought murder and bloodshed in its wake.

"A Chinaman is a peculiar individual. He does not understand what leniency is and almost invariably takes it for weakness and fear. The only thing he seemed to understand was the military expeditions sent to suppress the outbreak, and this only in a measure.

Defends the Missionaries' Demands.

"I deny most decidedly that the missionaries asked that any unjust punishment be meted out to offenders. What we missionaries wanted was a judicious punishment spread over the entire affected district in which our missions had been destroyed by fire and hundreds of believers in Christ exterminated.

"I desire to refute the statement made recently by Correspondent Millard before the Twentieth Century club in Boston, in which he attacked me for organizing one of the punitive 'tribute' expeditions, as he styled them, to go to the relief of a number of Christians. He declared that while I was with Captain Forsyth and his troop of cavalrymen I demanded that an entire Boxer village be destroyed. As a matter of fact, I never did anything of the kind, so that the statement was absolutely false.

"What was done was the destruction of one hut, in which resided one of the worst characters in the village and a murderer. The burning of the hut was done as an example, and the result afterwards showed that it had a beneficial result on the inhabitants in the village.

"I cannot say that I felt that Captain Forsyth, who was in command of the company, was in deep sympathy with the missionaries and their work, but he did not permit his feelings to interfere with the discharge of his duty, so that I can freely say that what was done under his supervision was most conservative and just.

Twain's Lack of Knowledge.

"Mark Twain has charged in a magazine article on missionary work and the situation in north China that the average missionary is a 'bloodthirsty' individual. This is far from the truth and, to my mind, shows a lack of knowledge of the subject on which the writer was trying to enlighten the world.

"Pekin, the capital of China, is today the political capital of the Christian world," continued Dr. Ament, changing his discourse to speak of existing conditions in the Orient. "In Pekin you can put your finger on the pulse of every nation on the globe. In it is a great school in which to study international politics and diplomacy. There is an awakening in China and the good work done by the patient and painstaking missionary is bound to bear sound fruit some day in the near future."

TEN-ACRE TRACT TRANSFERRED

Land South of Grace Street, West of the Northwestern Tracks, Bought by John C. Fetzer for $80,000.

The transfer of the ten-acre tract south of Grace street, west of the right of way of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, by Mary E. Turner to John C. Fetzer went to record yesterday. The consideration was $80,000.

Only four other transfers recorded during the day amounted to $10,000 or more. J. R. Wolcott sold the property in Monroe street, 211 feet west of Albany avenue, south front, 18x191, for $10,000. The consideration was the same in the transfer of the premises in Vincennes avenue, 314 feet northeast of Seventy-fourth street, by Commodore P. Vedder to R. M. Lassiter.

Joseph W. Slayton has transferred to Harriet A. Mears for $12,000 the property in Sheridan road, 150 feet north of Ainsley street, subject to a mortgage for $6,000. N. Regner and others, for a consideration of $15,800, have transferred to James Stillwell the lot, 25x100 feet, east front, at the southwest corner of Franklin and Hills street.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chas. H. Fletcher, New York City.
Dear Sir:—Your baby friend, thinks more Castoria ought to be used among children. He thinks it far ahead of anything in drugs he can prepare for children, and so do I.
MRS. S. LONG.

Duarte, Cal.
C. H. Fletcher, New York City.
Dear Sir:—When our baby was six months old he had six teeth, and had not taken a drop of medicine except Your Castoria. He is now the picture of health. We think Castoria a wonderful medicine for children as a regulator of the whole system, and always try to keep it in the house.
MR. AND MRS. N. E. SMITH.

Ackley, Iowa.
Chas. H. Fletcher, New York City.
Dear Sir:—I have had occasion to test the merits of Castoria (affording relief to our three-months'-old baby) and have found it valuable and worthy of trial by others.
G. F. ALTHOUSE, Pub. World.

Lawrenceville, Ill.
Chas. H. Fletcher, New York City.
Dear Sir:—I have used a considerable amount of Castoria in my family and derive from experience that there is nothing equal to it for children. Conscientiously I can say it is the best.
CHAS. F. REEDER, Pub. Democratic Herald.

Brooklyn, New York.
Chas. H. Fletcher.
Dear Sir:—I have used Castoria for my little girls, and do today even for the oldest, now 10, and am frank to say that nothing we ever tried ever produced as good results in raising my children were never sick, has passed their second summer in comfort to themselves and parents. Yours for comfort and healthy children.
REV. F. L. PRICE.

Ashaway, R. I.
Chas. H. Fletcher, New York City.
Dear Sir:—We have used your Castoria in our family for years, and regard it as being the very best medicine for children. Hundreds of my parishioners testify to the same effect.
Yours truly, REV. C. JAMES BUDLONG.

New York City.
Chas. H. Fletcher, New York City.
The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Yet we are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach.
CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.

Newport Ky.
Chas. H. Fletcher, New York City.
Dear Sir:—We have three children and they cry for Castoria. When we give one a dose the others cry for one too. I shall always take pleasure in recommending this best child's medicine.
REV. W. A. COOPER.

Newark, N. J.
Chas. H. Fletcher, New York City.
Dear Sir:—Permit me to add to your long list of testimonials my own opinion as to the merits of Castoria. In my own practice I often prescribe it, and invariably find it beneficial. No family should be without it, for I have no doubt that, as you say, "Children cry for it."
Yours respectfully, P. T. SERRER, M. D.

Chas. H. Fletcher.
My Dear Sir:—You never asked me to write in favor of Castoria, but I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have found it the only physic required by infants and children, being so purely vegetable, and without the taste, makes it a veritable godsend to the household where there are young children. It is the only medicine that my baby will take, and its mild cathartic properties have worked great praise in this household and to others I have recommended it.
CHAS. B. CAHUSAC, M. D.

Chas. H. Fletcher. Tobeggan, New York.
Dear Sir:—I am only too thankful to you for the existence of such a blessing as to Castoria. I can only show my gratitude by advising others never to be without Castoria.
Very sincerely, MRS. ALICE M[illegible]

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.
Lowell, [illegible]

GENUINE

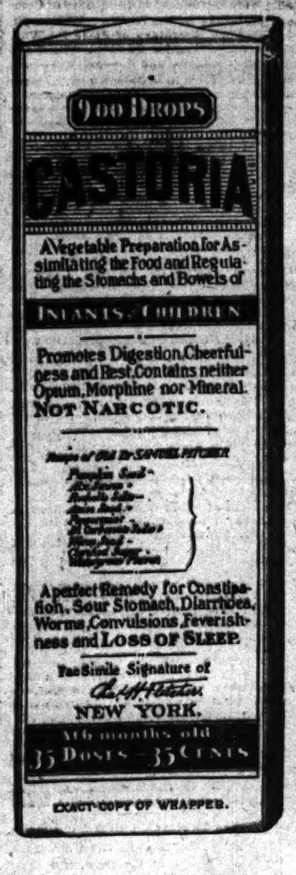
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

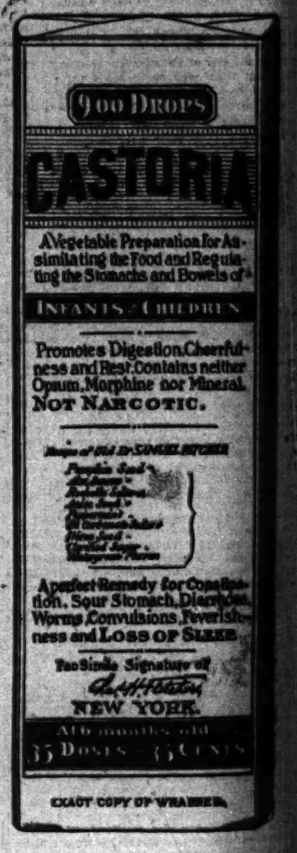
Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE MANUFACTURERS of Castoria have been compelled to spend thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting Castoria. This counterfeiting is a crime, not only against the proprietors of Castoria but against the growing generation. Mothers should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher if they would guard the health of their children. Parents, and mothers in particular, ought to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

In Use For Over Thirty Years.

THE GENUINE

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

OLD CHALLENGER BEATS THE NEW.

Shamrock I. Outsails Shamrock II. by Five Minutes in Twenty-Mile Race.

MINIMIZE THE RESULT.

Friends of Lipton Say the New Craft Was Handicapped by Defective Mainsail.

TO BE DOCKED FOR REPAIRS.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

WEYMOUTH, May 13.—Shamrock I., Lipton's old challenger for the America Cup, defeated his new boat, Shamrock II., by five minutes and five seconds today in a regular trial over the triangular course of twenty miles. A fresh easterly wind was blowing at the start, dying away to a light breeze toward the end of the trial. The time was: Shamrock I., 2:06:14; Shamrock II., 2:11:19.

The yachts were towed out yesterday by Erin. Preparations for the trial were begun early this morning. Mainsails were hoisted before 10:30 o'clock. A party from Erin went aboard the new challenger. A few minutes later Shamrock I. sent up its working topsail, broke away its jib, and got under way for the outside breakwater.

At 11:20 Shamrock II. had its ancher on deck and headed out of the roads against the wind, following the old challenger. Erin followed, taking the north channel and towing a mark boat.

The wind outside was fresh, and both yachts heeled until their lee rails were well under water. The preparatory whistle was sounded at 11:40 o'clock, and the yachts reached to port for the flagboat, Shamrock I. a length ahead of the challenger. The first stage of the trial was a long tack to the southward. The new boat seemed to make no gain for the first mile. Captain Sycamore tried in vain for the weather passage, and when off its breakwater he bore away under the old boat's stern.

Close Together at Third Mile.

On the reach for the Shambles lightship the challenger was still astern. As they came about at the lightship the time taken was: Shamrock I., 12:17:02; Shamrock II., 12:17:17. On the long tack toward Whitenose point the challenger drew up on the leader, and after three miles it sailed right under the old boat's lee quarter.

Captain Sycamore, on the challenger, could not squeeze past on the leeward. At 12:40 he cast round to port, Shamrock I. coming after and showing clear out on the weather bow. There was a decided lessening of the breeze and the sun began to break through. They came about again to starboard, fifteen minutes later, with the positions unchanged, and in two more tacks rounded Erin to the southward of Whitenose point. Both yachts swung mainsails to port for a free stretch, carrying jib topsails.

On the last leg of the course the old challenger still seemed to be having the better of it. With sheets eased off, it seemed to be the new boat's superior if they were sailing on their real form. Booms were nearly square off as they run down for the mark, and on a signal from the challenger the trial was brought to a close with one round.

The wind was light at the close. It looked as if the challenger was more up by the head than before, but there was no question about it having more of a fuss at the bows, both down the wind and while working against it.

Excuse for the Defeat.

The party aboard the Shamrocks and Erin after the race admitted today's race was a real trial, and that the challenger was beaten, but they minimize the result. The defeat of the challenger's mainsail, they say, was bad, and Shamrock I. was in remarkable form.

Robert Ure, who was on Shamrock I., says it never sailed a better race.

No doubt there was keen disappointment over the result, and especially after the performance of Shamrock II. in the Solent on Thursday, where perhaps the tides had something to do with the result, but there is a strong conviction that it will be greatly improved by a new mainsail and better set topsts.

A well known English yachting authority, who sailed on Shamrock I., said the challenger was quite outsailed and is no good.

On the reach in the first leg Shamrock I. gained one minute; it gained three-quarters of a minute on the beat, and over two and a half minutes on the run home.

Shamrock II. will be towed back to Southampton tomorrow, starting at 4 o'clock in the morning. It is probable it will be placed in dry dock after reaching there. Shamrock I. will sail to Southampton.

Mr. Watson considers today's results so satisfactory that he has decided to have Shamrock docked in order to ascertain whether any of the plates were displaced by the grounding on Dean Bank last week. Opportunity will be taken to have its new gaff and mainsail fitted. The work will proceed night and day until it is finished, and the trials will then be resumed at Weymouth.

New-Yorkers Not Excited.

New York, May 13.—The majority of American yachtsmen were not unduly excited today over the reported defeat of Shamrock II. by his '30 challenger. The general opinion seemed to be that these trials of the two Shamrocks are not regular races, and that the new Shamrock is practically an untried boat yet, and that it would be unfair to judge her work by an informal trial. Outside of this, Watson, her designer, delights in mystery, and even if the new boat were minutes faster than the old Shamrock he would not take the public into his confidence.

ARCHBISHOP LEWIS DIES AT SEA

Metropolitan of Canada Passes Away on Board Steamer While Going to England for a Rest.

LONDON, May 13.—Archbishop Lewis of Ontario died on board the Atlantic transport line steamer Menominee on May 4. He embarked seriously ill of pneumonia, and intended to stay in London a short time and proceed to Egypt. He was accompanied by his wife and a trained nurse. The body was embalmed and taken to his residence here.

The Most Rev. John Travers Lewis, D. D., LL. D., had been Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan of Canada since 1893. Previous to that he had been Bishop of Ontario, to which see he was appointed in 1862. He was born at Garrygloyne Castle, in 1825, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained in 1849 and was rector of Brockville from 1854 to 1862.

Give Dinner to F. A. Vanderlip.

BERLIN, May 13.—Ambassador White and Mrs. White gave a dinner tonight to Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. Among those present were Baron Richthofen, Baron von Thielmann, and Herr Gwinner, and Professor Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania.

VACANT TRACT FARMS WHERE POOR RAISE THEIR OWN VEGETABLES.

BREAKING GROUND IN A BUREAU OF CHARITIES TRUCK FARM.

AMATEUR VEGETABLE FARMERS AT WORK

Three hundred families in Chicago have turned farmers, and are industriously tilling the truck gardens conducted under the supervision of the Bureau of Associated Charities. These families will secure enough vegetables to last them all season for the cost of working the soil. Forty acres of ground comprise each farm, and each farm is divided into 150 gardens. The farm in Englewood will be cultivated by residents of the Stock-Yards district, while the West Side farm, at Twelfth street and Fortyfourth avenue, will be tilled by families residing near Hull House. An abundant supply of seeds of all varieties has been secured as a result of the County board's appropriation of $300 for that purpose.

Special attention has been given to the drainage of the grounds this season, and it is expected the results will be materially better than those of previous years. In previous years the amateur farmers have suffered severely from the raids of vegetable thieves. So discouraged were the families that they threatened to abandon the work. This year, however, these raids have been checked by the appointment of detailed policemen at the two farms. This is the result of the interest taken in the work by Chief of Police O'Neill.

REBEL CHIEF TO YIELD.

LUCBAN PROMISES TO SURRENDER TO GENERAL FUNSTON.

Whole Command Will Pledge Loyalty and Lay Down Arms—North Luzon Is Quiet and Insurgents Cease Struggle—One Man Convicted of Fraud in the Commissary Scandals Sentenced to Prison—Colonel Woodruff Not Involved in the Crookedness.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

MANILA, May 13.—General Funston has had a conference with General Lucban of the insurgent forces in the north at Penaranda, in the Province of Nueva Ecija. The rebel leader promised to surrender with his entire command in a few days.

The paramount issue of the military situation in the north is to secure the surrender of all the rebel leaders. Consideration is being shown them, and time is being allowed for the commanders to gather their forces and surrender with their arms. By doing this they will obtain equal privileges with others who have surrendered already. It is believed that if General Mascardo surrenders others will follow his example.

The persistent reports of the capture of Eagan, the troublesome negro renegade from the Twenty-fifth Infantry, are denied officially.

Five-Year Term for Fraud.

The Military commission that is trying the cases of civilians implicated in commissary frauds has sentenced Sylvester C. Fletcher, civilian employé of the Commissary department, to five years' imprisonment for feloniously disposing of surplus government stores.

The trial of Commissary Sergeant Henry Wilson on the charge of stealing supplies was begun today.

Army Officers' Tax Overruled.

The military officials, generally, are seconding the civil settlements of affairs in the provinces, with the notable exception of the Province of Bataan, where Major William P. Vose, commanding the Sixth Artillery, has sought to enforce his own ordinance to collect taxes and has not authorized civil government in the province. General MacArthur has ordered Major Vose to cease his unauthorized assumptions of authority.

Mining Story Declared False.

The long articles which have appeared in the January, February, and March numbers of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal, entitled "Mining in the Philippines" and signed "Manila," which is believed to be a nom de plume of Mr. Rice, the editor of a local paper, who was deported by order of General MacArthur, are condemned by local miners, who are surprised that the journal should make such mistakes.

Captain Burritt, Chief of the Mining bureau, said today:

"The mining industry is capable of great development, but there is no El Dorado here. It is not a question of the presence of these commodities just now, but of ways and means of working them and transporting the products. The prospects are bright and there are many intelligent miners here."

CUBANS DISCUSS THEIR REPLY.

Report of Commission to Washington Goes to Committee on Relations—Divided on Platt Amendment.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

HAVANA, May 13.—At a private session of the constitutional convention today it was decided to hand the report of the Washington commission to the Committee on Relations to draw up a reply to the Platt amendment. This committee consists of Señors Villuendas, Tamayo, Gualberto Gomez, Quesada, and Silva. Of these Señors Tamayo and Villuendas already favor the amendment. Señor Quesada has been noted throughout for his vacillation, he being an opportunist. His commission previously drew up a report against the Platt amendment, which report was signed only by Gualberto Gomez and Señors Silva and Villuendas, but the latter has accepted the amendment, and Gualberto Gomez says that in view of the statements in the report of the Washington commission he wishes to change his former report.

At today's meeting Señor Sanguilly criticised the Washington commission for not having made recommendations in their report instead of merely stating the facts without making deductions. Señors Tamayo, Lacoste, and Betancourt said they thought that Secretary Root's statements were sincere, and that Congress would not change the Platt amendment. The general tone of the discussion favored the amendment, though Señor Pourtuondo opposed it.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY CALLED HOME

Hurries His Departure from London on Account of Serious Condition of His Son.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, May 13.—Rear Admiral Schley received a cable message today announcing the serious illness of his son, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley. He has therefore curtailed his stay here and engaged passage on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails from Southampton for New York on May 15.

New York, May 13.—[Special.]—Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, the Admiral's son, is one of the surgeons at St. Luke's Hospital, and last Saturday was admitted to the hospital as a patient, where he is undergoing treatment for blood poisoning. At one time his life was despaired of, but he has gradually improved and at the hospital tonight it was said that he would probably recover.

Dr. Schley performed a surgical operation in his office last Thursday and let a scalpel slip through his fingers. The point entered the flesh of the foot, and blood poisoning followed.

MORE TROOPS TO WATCH RUSSIA

Germany Considers It Advisable to Increase Force on Border Quite Extensively.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

BERLIN, May 13.—Considerable interest has been excited by the statement that Germany considers it advisable to strengthen her forces on the Russian frontier and to place infantry garrisons at Passenheim, Hohenstein, Neiderburg, and Johannesburg. According to the Cologne Gazette, "The great disproportion in the numbers of German and Russian troops on their respective sides of the frontier justifies precautionary measures." The paper points out that the German troops number only one-half of the strength of the Russians concentrated on the other side of the frontier.

TAKE PORTO RICAN POSTMASTER

Carlos Julia and His Brother Ramon at Juana Diaz Found to Be Short $952 in Cash Account.

PONCE, Porto Rico, May 13.—Carlos and Ramon Julia, respectively postmaster and assistant postmaster at Juana Diaz, have been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. The amount involved is not mentioned. Inspector Smith on April 27 found that the postoffice at Juana Diaz should have a balance of $952. No cash was on hand. The bondsmen of the prisoners will reimburse the government in full. The Julias issued money orders on credit before receiving the cash, and it is believed they charged their customers a commission.

WOMEN LOST IN SHIPWRECK.

Transport Hermes Blown on the Rocks at Table Bay—All Except Two Persons Saved.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE TOWN, May 13.—During a storm on Sunday night the transport steamship Hermes, from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of forage, was blown from its moorings in Table Bay and went ashore on Blauuwberg Beach. The crew were saved. The steamship arrived at Table Bay on Sunday morning.

The Hermes had four passengers, but owing to the boisterous weather prevailing only meager information concerning the wreck has reached here. It is learned, however, that a lifeboat belonging to the transport capsized as it was leaving the stranded vessel, and that two women were drowned.

More Russian Ships for China.

LONDON, May 14.—"It is asserted here," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "that at the request of Admiral Alexieff the Russian government is sending two more battleships and four cruisers to reinforce the Russian fleet in Chinese waters, in anticipation of serious trouble."

Waziri Militia Attacked.

SIMLA, May 13.—A detachment of the South Waziri militia has been fired on by unknown persons. Three of the Waziris were killed and two others were wounded.

Boat-Racer Fight.

45 Oakbank and return via Wisconsin Central. Train will leave at 1:30 p. m. Further particulars 201 South Clark street.

OPPOSE NEW ARMY PLANS

BILL FOR INCREASE IN COMMONS IS FOR HARD TIMES.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Winston Churchill Make Speeches Against Measure Suggested by Secretary William St. John Brodrick—Young Member Now Talked Of as Possible Future Premier of Great Britain—Civil List Passes House.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, May 14.—The army reform proposals were introduced in the House of Commons yesterday by the Rt. Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War. His plans providing for six corps, with 50,000 militia as a reserve, and increasing the yeomanry from 12,000 to 35,000 men, were immediately attacked by Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, and by Winston Churchill, the soldier war correspondent.

The opposition of the Liberal leader was along the lines already planned, and Churchill raised the cry of economy. The young member's speech is highly commended by his friends and by many of the newspapers here.

Predict Future for Churchill.

Henry W. Massingham, writing in the Daily News regarding Churchill's speech, says nothing like it has been heard since Gladstone died, and he predicts that Mr. Churchill will one day be Premier of Great Britain.

Churchill, following in his father's footsteps, entered a strong protest in behalf of economy and against "ever-growing military extravagance."

Mr. Churchill created a deep impression by reading Lord Randolph Churchill's letter to the Marquis of Salisbury on his (Lord Randolph's) resignation fifteen years ago, emphasizing the need of public economy.

"I am proud to raise the tattered flag of economy again," he said, and, proceeding to point out that the expenditure for defenses had doubled since the date of his father's letter, he asked whether the population had doubled or whether the offensive forces of other nations had doubled. He argued that the navy was England's real defense and that the result of the present policy would be a weak navy and a uselessly strong army. He declared himself unable to support either Mr. Brodrick's resolution or the amendment of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

The House listened in impressive silence to Mr. Churchill's appeal. His style of speaking is still a little crude, but he is credited with the power to dominate Parliament.

Liberals Attack Whole Scheme.

Campbell-Bannerman moved an amendment declaring that the proposals were not adapted to the special requirements of the empire. They largely increased the burdens of the nation without adding substantially to its military strength, and complained that the proposals of the government were "showy, pretentious, expensive, and ineffective," and he asked for figures and definite statements.

Mr. Wyndham, the Irish secretary, in defending the general economy of the military establishment, said that while the British soldier cost in all £111 annually, the American soldier, not taking into account the pensions, cost £287 annually before the war with Spain and prior to the date when the United States had foreign stations.

After several other speeches the debate was adjourned.

The civil list resolution was adopted by 248 to 49 votes and the civil list bill passed its first reading.

The galleries of the house were crowded, many peers being present, including Earl Roberts, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, as well as many peeresses and wives of members of the House.

The discussion was regarded as disappointing, and Mr. Brodrick's proposals apparently failed to excite enthusiasm.

Parents Accused of Eating Child.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, May 14, 3 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News reports that the parents of a 12-year-old girl, residing in the Village of Frassberg, southern Styria, were accused of butchering the child and eating all of her body. They tried to burn the bones and the discovery of remnants of these led to their arrest. When confronted with the evidence of their crime they confessed their guilt.

Swedish Army Bill Passes.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 13.—The first Chamber of the Diet today, by 87 to 41 votes, passed the army bill, as amended May 6, increasing the expenditure by 22,500,000 kroner, making a total of 46,000,000 kroner.

LORD SALISBURY UPHOLDS WAR.

Says It Has Cost England Much, but Has Proven Nation Impregnable.

LESSON FOR THE WORLD.

All Powers Now Realize, He Asserts, That No Other One Is Equal to Britain.

BOER TROOPS ARE RAIDING.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, May 13.—Prime Minister Salisbury, who has just returned from France, made a speech in London tonight in which he reviewed the benefits which he believed had resulted from the war in south Africa despite the lamentable sacrifices England had been called upon to make.

One of the greatest of these benefits, he said, was that the display of the latent powers of the empire had dissipated the notion which had spread throughout the world that Great Britain's star had set, that she would never fight again, and that any adversary only needed, to press hardly and boldly enough to compel her to yield. Now it was seen that she could copy the brilliant examples of the past, the empire was undoubtedly safer and the cause of peace more secure. There was no power in the world but knew that if it defied the might of England it would defy one of the most formidable enemies that might possibly be encountered.

Reveals Deep Plot.

Another benefit was that the war had revealed the existence for a long time of a conspiracy to oust the British from south Africa, which, if it had not been encountered now, would have strengthened and grown more dangerous. The British had thereby been taught a lesson regarding home rule for Ireland. When they had fought in the past against Irish home rule they had not realized what sort of a fight could be maintained by a hostile government against its suzerain, no matter how overwhelming the power of the suzerain.

Recalls Home Rule Fight.

If the home rule bill of 1886 had been passed and an Irish government established at Dublin, it was not extravagant to assume, in view of the exhibitions in the House of Commons and elsewhere, that it would have been a hostile government. What then would have been Great Britain's position if she had not only to meet the south African republics, but concurrently a hostile Ireland.

There were good reasons before for resisting home rule, but since the south African experiences had taught the power and capacity of modern instruments of war his hearers knew that if they allowed hostile Irish leaders unlimited scope to make warlike preparations they would have, if engaged in war with any other power, to begin again also the task of conquering Ireland.

Boers Take to Looting.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE TOWN, May 13.—An official summary of the week's operations, issued by the government today, says that Colonel Henniker engaged a Boer force near Troop Dam, in the northwest district, on May 11. No details have been received.

In the midland district parties of Boers, bent on looting, are moving about near Murraysburg, Richmond, and Middelburg. A party of seventy entered Preston on Saturday, looted two stores, and decamped.

In the eastern part of the colony Commandant Fouche, who has a force estimated to number 700 men who were lately commanded by Kritzinger, is reported to be in the vicinity of Jamestown. Two hundred rebels are also with him. This commando is being pressed by General Crewe. On Sunday a Boer force was within twenty miles of Richmond. The local forces took to their trenches and outlying positions.

The prisoners in the hands of the British number 18,341.

Plague Report to Date.

Up to date there have been 610 cases of the plague and 275 deaths.

Mrs. Botha as Peace Envoy.

DURBAN, May 13.—Mrs. Louis Botha, who has obtained consent to interview Mr. Kruger and urge him to advocate peace, sailed today for Europe on the steamer Dunvegan Castle.

Many Boers Taken Prisoners.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, May 13.—General Kitchener telegraphs the War office from Pretoria under yesterday's date as follows: "Grenfell has occupied Louistrichardt, taking fifty prisoners. Other columns report eight Boers killed, twenty wounded, 132 prisoners, and twenty-four surrendered. They also report the capture of a machine gun, 6,400 rounds of ammunition, 150 wagons, and 870 horses.

SWEDISH AUTHOR TO MAKE TOUR

Carl Sundbock Plans Extended American Visit for Collection of Facts on Swedes in This Country.

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—Carl Sundbock, author of "The Swedes in America," has applied to the Swedish government for a grant of 8,000 crowns to defray in part the expenses of a tour of study which he proposes to make through North America.

The objects of his trip will be to study the life of Swedish settlers in America and their descendants, their status in the adopted country, their language, educational institutions, churches, and whatever else may provide interesting information to Swedes at home as to the condition of the million or more Swedes residing in America.

Herr Sundbock will spend most of his time in Illinois, Minnesota, and Kansas, making side trips into other of the Northwestern States. After visiting these States the author will spend some weeks in the State of Washington and in British Columbia, returning to the Atlantic coast via Canada, and visiting en route the rapidly growing colonies in Assiniboia and Manitoba.

FEARS AMERICAN RIVALRY.

Cologne Gazette Says Exceptional Position of United States Makes German Situation Critical.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

COLOGNE, May 13.—The Gazette this morning prints a long article on the commercial problems confronting Germany in regard to the position of the other powers. The paper strongly advocates a Russo-German alliance in order to make a strong front against the United States.

"This is a matter of life and death," the paper says. "The exceptional commercial position enjoyed by the United States should not be allowed to continue. The United States is the most dangerous rival for German products, especially in raw and finished iron, and this should never be forgotten in directing the commercial policy of this country.

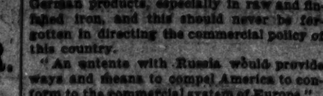
"An entente with Russia would provide ways and means to compel America to conform to the commercial system of Europe."

Avalanche Kills Seven Men.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch from Berne says that eight Italian laborers have been killed at Campo Bolcino by an avalanche.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, and Lourenzo Marquez, via Havre, 4:30 p. m.

For Belgium and Cape Colony, via Plymouth, 4:30 p. m.

For Bermuda, 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, 8 p. m.

For Bahamas and Cuba, 8 p. m.

For Hawaii, 9 p. m.

For Santiago, Cuba, 12 p. m.

For Jamaica, 12 p. m.

For Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, 12 p. m.

For Austria, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, via Plymouth, 12 p. m.

For France and Italy, via Havre, 12 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 13.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer in northern portion Tuesday, variable winds.

For Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa—Fair, warmer Tuesday, Wednesday partly cloudy, light northerly winds, becoming variable.

For lower Michigan and upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Tuesday, light northerly winds, becoming variable.

For North Dakota—Fair and warmer in eastern, showers and cooler in western portion Tuesday, Wednesday showers, southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

For South Dakota—Fair in eastern, showers in western portion Tuesday, warmer, Wednesday probably showers, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Time taken: May 13, 9 p. m.					
Abilene	29.94	72	70	SE.	Cloudy
Albany	29.84	44	44	W.	Clear
Alpena	29.92	48	46	N. W.	Rain
Atlanta	29.90	68	68	W.	Clear
Amarillo	29.92	62	60	SE.	Cloudy
Battleford	29.92	40	30	W.	Fair
Bismarck	29.92	50	50	W.	Clear
Buffalo	29.94	48	48	W.	Clear
Boston	29.92	46	44	W.	Clear
Boise	29.90	54	50	W.	Clear
Calgary	29.92	36	34	W.	Clear
Charlotte	29.94	70	68	W.	Fair
Cheyenne	29.90	48	36	W.	Cloudy
Chicago	29.92	56	56	W.	Clear
Cincinnati	29.92	74	60	W.	Cloudy
Cleveland	29.94	54	54	W.	Clear
Concordia	29.92	74	72	W.	Cloudy
Davenport	29.92	60	60	W.	Clear
Denver	29.74	72	70	N. E.	Clear
Des Moines	29.92	62	62	W.	Clear
Detroit	29.92	52	52	W.	Fair
Dodge	29.92	68	66	W.	Clear
Duluth	29.92	44	42	N. E.	Clear
Durango	29.92	60	58	W.	Clear
Duluth	29.90	38	36	W.	Clear
El Paso	29.80	68	60	W.	Clear
Concordia	29.92	74	72	W.	Cloudy
Galveston	29.92	68	68	W.	Fair
Grand Haven	29.92	48	48	W.	Clear
Green Bay	29.92	50	50	W.	Cloudy
Havre	29.92	30	30	W.	Fair
Helena	29.72	44	42	W.	Cloudy
Indianapolis	29.92	58	58	W.	Fair
Jacksonville	29.96	68	68	.42	Cloudy
Kansas City	29.92	70	70	W.	Clear
Lander	29.80	48	40	W.	Clear
Little Rock	29.94	68	68	W.	Fair
Los Angeles	29.92	54	54	W.	Fair
Marquette	29.94	42	42	N. W.	Clear
Memphis	29.92	70	68	N. W.	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.92	34	32	N. W.	Clear
Minnedosa	29.94	40	32	N. E.	Clear
Montgomery	29.94	70	68	N. E.	Cloudy
Montreal	29.74	42	32	W.	Clear
Nashville	29.92	70	68	W.	Clear
New Orleans	29.92	70	68	W.	Fair
New York City	29.92	50	48	W.	Fair
Norfolk	29.92	58	56	N. E.	Clear
North Platte	29.92	68	66	W.	Cloudy
Oklahoma	29.92	72	68	S.	Clear
Omaha	29.92	66	66	W.	Clear
Oswego	29.92	50	50	W.	Clear
Valentine	29.92	62	60	N. W.	Clear
Parkersburg	29.94	60	64	W.	Clear
Philadelphia	29.94	52	48	W.	Clear
Pittsburg	29.92	60	60	W.	Clear
Pueblo	29.92	72	74	S. E.	Cloudy
Qu'Appelle	29.62	70	70	S.	Fair
Rapid City	29.92	64	62	W.	Clear
San Francisco	29.92	52	54	W.	Cloudy
St. Louis	29.94	66	66	N. W.	Clear
St. Paul	29.94	54	52	N. W.	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.72	74	72	W.	Cloudy
Ste. Marie	29.94	38	42	N. W.	Cloudy
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	64	62	W.	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	68	72	W.	Fair
Vicksburg	29.90	74	62	N. E.	Cloudy
Washington	29.94	54	52	N. W.	Clear
White River	29.92	62	60	W.	Fair
Williston	29.78	78	78	S. E.	Fair
Winnipeg	30.06	60	64	Calm	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 64 East Madison street, was as follows: 6 a. m., 56; 9 a. m., 57; 10 a. m., 59; 11 a. m., 60; 12 m., 62; 1 p. m., 62; 3 p. m., 62; 6 p. m., 61. Barometer—6 a. m., 29.92; 6 p. m., 29.92.

MARRIAGES.

OSBORN—STOKES—On May 11, by the Rev. Frederick A. Noble, Sallie A. Stokes to Roland A. Osborn.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Bamble, Lois A., 75; 259 E. 44th-st., May 9.
Beechinder, Marcus, 73; 19 Pine-st., May 10.
Barry, Thomas, 71; 14th-st., May 11.
Bussing, Max, 11; 102 Evergreen-av., May 11.
Blocker, Henry, 61; 1822 Diversey-blvd., May 11.
Brownlee, Annie E., 1; 1110 Emerald-av., May 12.
Baker, W., 39; 4054 Evanston-av., May 12.
Bruggemann, Clara, 19; 3416 N. Wood-st., May 10.
Clifford, Mary, 72; 2 Emerald-av., May 12.
Coyne, Elizabeth, 81; 1300 Van Buren-st., May 12.
Conners, Ella, 21; 58 Bolton-pl., May 9.
Colantino, Mary, 30; 74 Orleans-st., May 10.
De Celle, E. F., 61; 528 Center-av., May 12.
Dock, Henry, 10; 761 W. Lake-st., May 10.
Dunstine, Lydia, 17; 76 Keven-st., May 12.
French, A., 48; 1007 Monroe-st., May 11.
Funk, Ida, 24; 1153 W. 13th-st., May 12.
Greene, Ed., 23; 1811 Bloomingdale-av., May 12.
Goebel, Jeanette F., 29; 204 Peoria-st., May 11.
Gaughan, Thomas, 19; 1753 Bond-av., May 10.
Gilbert, E. S., 72; St. Luke's Hospital, May 10.
Griffith, Elizabeth, 68; 310 Washburne-av., May 10.
Horasdovski, Marie, 41; 1187 Albany-av., May 10.
Herron, Christina, 70; 4108 N. Ashland-av., May 9.
Hogan, John, 59; 837 Douglas Park-blvd., May 9.
Hogan, Edward, 30; 154 Loomis-st., May 10.
Hedigan, Jeremiah, 60; 708 W. Congress-st., May 11.
Holyberg, Asar, 62; 255 Taylor-st., May 12.
Harrington, Jos., 20; 501 Fulton-st., May 12.
Henze, K., 32; 136 Oliver-st., May 12.
Hawkins, M., 41; 370 W. Huron-st., May 12.
Herfeld, F., 62; 1 E. Hope-av., May 12.
Ingvoller, Joseph, 80; 2802 Wabash-av., May 11.
Kennedy, J., 21; 588 Grand-av., May 12.
Kelley, L., 54; 2313 Prairie-av., May 10.
Klein, Michael Sr., 57; 211 W. 20th-pl., May 11.
Koepke, Carl F., 37; 4819 Hamlin-av., May 10.
Kirsch, Bernard, 28; 4032 Lancaster-av., May 12.
Lavaudoski, Anna, 26; 376 Dickson-st., May 10.
Lindner, Maria, 54; 540 Wells-st., May 12.
Lamenzello, Mimmie, 26; 524 W. Polk-st., May 10.
McDowell, Franklin, 31; 11 Franklin-st., May 10.
McNeill, Norman, 21; 3022 State-st., May 10.
McHugh, Mary, 70; 150 Curtis-av., May 10.
Meehan, William, 50; 379 Sangamon-st., May 10.
Murphy, Clara, 24; 4001 Vincennes-av., May 9.
Nye, William, 67; 1728 Drexel-av., May 11.
Newman, Peter, 23; 1771 Belmont-av., May 7.
O'Brien, William, 10; 333 Indiana-st., May 9.
Pape, Louise, 20; 1064 W. 21st-pl., May 10.
Papermuchlis, S., 41; 273 Huron-st., May 10.
Pugh, A., 106; 73 Huron-st., May 12.
Pellisz, R., 25; 4614 Paulina-st., May 10.
Pillis, Anton, 19; 667 W. 17th-st., May 12.
Polryhue, Rosalia, 54; 673 Holt-av., May 10.
Peters, Herman, 15; 10018 Av. N., May 9.
Ryan, Emma, 1; 120 W. 14th-pl., May 11.
Ramonda, Antonio, 8; 34 Milton-av., May 12.
Schanzen, F., 31; 123 63d-st., May 12.
Schiller, M., 48; Leavitt-st., May 12.
Schmitke, John, 28; 1372 Clybourn-av., May 11.
Suhr, Alma, 8; 463 W. Superior-st., May 12.
Stettler, James, 36; 27th and Lowe-av., May 11.
Sullivan, Anna, 21; 3220 Lowe-av., May 12.
Stersel, Charles, 18; 1018 Paulina-st., May 10.
Sinnide, Julia, 57; 4717 Hermitage-av., May 10.
Steinkowski, Matthew, 62; 806 W. 17th-st., May 9.
Sheehan, John A., 31; 1806 47th-st., May 9.
Schatl, Julia, 46; 803 Morgan-st., May 9.
Taft, Laura W., 34; 7919 Escanaba-av., May 12.
Tierney, Thomas, 40; 1606 W. 47th-st., May 6.
Whaley, Ellen, 71; 161 Paulina-st., May 10.
Williams, David, 50; 1187 Van Buren-st., May 10.
Williams, Benjamin F., 62; 13038 Stewart-av., May 12.
Walton, Emma G., 22; 363 W. Congress-st., May 12.
Wheeler, S. J., 82; 822 W. Van Buren-st., May 12.
Ward, W., 38; 819 Park-av., May 12.
Waffle, G., 83; 4131 S. Halsted-st., May 12.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Charles E. Adams, at his residence, 4434 Ellis-av., Monday noon, in his 46th year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston papers please copy.

FOX—Berestord Charles Jamie, son of Frederick Hamilton and Esther Eleanor Fox, on May 4, aged 7 months and 6 days.

GRAVES—Clarence S., husband of Annie M. Graves, née Conley, aged 40, May 12, at his residence, 142 E. 58th-st. Funeral private. Burial at Palmyra, Wis., May 13.

HARRINGTON—Thomas, son of the late Patrick and Catherine Harrington, brother of Mrs. John Jenks, Mrs. James Kiley, Mrs. Patrick Kelly, Mrs. Annie Ferry, Charles and James Harrington. Funeral from residence of his sister, Mrs. John Jenks, Tuesday, May 14, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Columbkill's Church, by carriages to Mt. Carmel.

HAMMEL—Louis J., Hammel, husband of Salome Hammel, née Volitz, aged 60, at Pasadena, Cal. Funeral Thursday, May 16, 2 p. m., from residence, 554 Howard-av., Austin.

HERZOG—Sam Herzog, beloved husband of Mary, née Crosby, son of Max and late Rose Herzog, dear brother of Morris, Ben, and Emanuel, Mrs. Henry Levy, Mrs. Harry Levy, Mrs. Theo. Jawis, and Sarah, aged 38 years 8 months. Funeral from residence of sister, Mrs. Harry Levy, 492 N. Hoyne-av., at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, May 14, to Waldheim. Minneapolis (Minn.) papers please copy.

KERN—May 13, Albert F. Kern, at Lakeside Hospital. Funeral notice later.

KRUSCHKE—Moritz Kruschke, beloved husband of Dollie Kruschke, née Harris, at Geneva, Ill. Funeral notice later.

PARSONS—Jackson H. Parsons, at his residence, 508 Jackson-blvd., Sunday evening, in his 81st year. Funeral from his late residence, 508 Jackson-blvd., at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Graceland. Private.

ROLLO—Suddenly, at his residence, 400 Washington-blvd., May 13, William R. Rollo, aged 50 years. Funeral at 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, May 14. Please omit flowers. Interment at Rosehill. Private.

SER

DETROIT TAKES ANOTHER GAME.

Hartman and Mertes Make Errors Which Result in White Stockings' Defeat.

LEAD UNTIL THE SEVENTH

Harvey Pitches Fairly Well and the Champions Do Some Clever Batting.

OTHER LEAGUE CONTESTS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	14	4	.778	Boston	7	7	.500
Baltimore	8	5	.615	Milwaukee	7	11	.389
Chicago	11	7	.611	Philadelphia	6	9	.267
Washington	7	6	.538	Cleveland	4	14	.222

Yesterday's Results.

Detroit, 6; Chicago, 5.
Milwaukee, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Washington, 5; Boston, 2.
Baltimore, 14; Philadelphia, 5.

Games Today.

Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at Baltimore.

Detroit, Mich., May 13.—[Special.]—Errors by Hartman, Mertes, and Shugart were responsible for the defeat of the White Stockings in today's game. Harvey pitched well, and at times bothered the local sluggers exceedingly. The right-handed men had the most success against him, Miller and McAllister leading with the stick for Detroit. While Miller twirled good ball, he is scarcely up to his form, and was hit hard at times.

Chicago started off with a rush again, and made the fans feel as if it was all a bad dream for six long innings. They smashed the ball out promiscuously, and in the meantime the Tigers seemed to be troubled with a tired feeling. They fielded well enough, but swung at Mr. Harvey's twisters in a sort of dazed way, as if they were not sure whether they saw the sphere at all.

In the lucky seventh they took a new lease of life, and were aided by the Chicago third baseman, Germany Hartman. Nance hit to this gentleman, who showed his appreciation by perpetrating an atrocious error. McAllister also hit to the Teuton, and this time he was on deck, retiring Nance at second. Miller, who, in the second inning, had struck out, and in the fourth, with the bases full, had retired the side with a little grounder, came up to the plate, and Harvey doubtless thought it a snap. He thought differently, however, when the pitcher smashed the ball over Jones' head for three bases, scoring the catcher. Casey singled, and Miller scored. The fans wanted to see the winning run chased in right there, and the prospects looked good, when Barrett singled and Hartman made a mess of Gleason's bunting. Holmes, however, gave McFarland an easy chance, and Dillon sent a terrific line drive, which Jones pulled down after a hard run.

In the eighth, after Elberfeld filed to McFarland, Shugart favored Nance, and McAllister made a single to center, his third safe one. The crowd entreated Miller to do it again, though few had any idea he would. The first ball, however, was to his liking, and he drove it straight over second base, almost to the clubhouse. Casey filed to Hoy, and, after Harvey scored in the White Stockings' half, Detroit went at Patterson, who was sent in by Griffith to save the game, and made the necessary run. Mertes fumbled Gleason's grounder, Holmes hit safely, and Hartman fell down on Dillon's grounder, Gleason scoring.

Jones, Mertes, and Isbell did practically all the stickwork for Chicago. The tall right-fielder was the best run-getter, scoring in the first, third, and fifth. His double was a scorching hit over third base and would have been good for three bases but for good fielding by Nance. Isbell drove out three good singles, and "Sandow" got two. The other players were rather easy for Miller, though Sullivan made Nance do some hustling to catch his liner in the sixth.

The Chicagos secured their lead in this way: Hoy walked in the first and Jones was hit. Mertes sacrificed and Isbell sent Hoy and Jones home with a fine single.

In the second the Tigers got four singles off Harvey, and took the lead for a few seconds, but lost it when Jones doubled and scored on Mertes' single. In the fifth Jones walked and Mertes and Isbell singled, scoring Jones. McAllister threw wild to second, and Mertes galloped home. Shugart reached first in the sixth when Holmes muffed his hard drive, and scored on Harvey's scratch two-bagger to center. The Whitesox could do nothing in the seventh and eighth, while the Tigers came up with a rush. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	2	1	2	1	Hoy, cf	1	2	1	1	0
Barrett, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Jones, rf	1	3	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	0	3	2	0	Mertes, 2b	1	2	1	2	1
Holmes, rf	1	2	3	0	1	Isbell, lb	1	3	1	0	0
Dillon, lb	0	0	1	0	0	Hartman, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
Elberfeld, ss	1	1	1	4	0	Shugart, ss	0	1	1	4	1
Nance, lf	2	1	2	0	0	M'Farl'nd, lf	0	0	4	0	0
M'Allist'r, c	1	1	1	4	0	Sullivan, c	0	1	7	2	0
Miller, p	1	2	2	4	0	Harvey, p	0	1	0	2	0
						Patterson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	12	27	15	3	Totals	7	9	25	10	6

*One out when winning run scored.

RUNS BY INNINGS.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—8
Chicago	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	—7

HITS BY INNINGS.

Detroit	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	—12
Chicago	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	—8

Innings pitched—Harvey, 8; Patterson, 1. Base hits—Off Harvey, 11; off Patterson, 1. Two-base hits—Miller, 2. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, MacFarland, Sullivan. Stolen bases—Kimberlin, Jones, Casey, Isbell. First base on balls—Off Miller, 3; off Harvey, 2. Hit by pitcher—Jones. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Miller, 1; by Harvey, 5. Passed ball—Sullivan, 1. Time—2:20. Umpires—Sheridan and Manassau. Attendance—2,719.

Notes of the Game.

Jones and Nance saved two-baggers by their splendid running catches.

Gleason made a number of fine stops, those off Mertes in the first and Harvey in the fifth being especially good.

McAllister took a chance in the second by trying to steal third, but Sullivan's throw beat him by an eyelash.

Sullivan was active and accepted all of his eleven chances cleanly. His stick work was not as effective as in the first two games of the series.

In the fifth Casey sent up a punk fly to short left field, and Shugart and McFarland collided in trying to get it. Neither was hurt, but Casey was safe.

M'GRAW'S MEN BEAT ATHLETICS

Mack's Pitchers Prove Weak and Orioles Score Easily—Other American Contests.

Baltimore, Md., May 13.—The Baltimore team defeated the Philadelphia Athletics in the second game of the series here this afternoon. Manager Mack of the Athletics signed a left-handed pitcher from Gettysburg, Pa., named Flank, whom he allowed to finish today's game. Score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Athletics.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	Hayden, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Rohe, ss	0	1	1	1	0	Geier, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Donlin, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Fultz, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Will'ms, 2b	2	0	2	1	1	La Joie, 2b	2	1	2	4	2
Keister, ss	2	2	4	5	0	Seybold, 1b	1	0	12	0	0
Seymour, rf	1	1	0	1	0	Crone, 3b	1	2	2	3	1
Jackson, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Lockhead, ss	0	0	0	3	1
Fultz, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	Powers, c	0	0	3	0	0
Robinson, c	1	1	6	0	0	Murphy, c	0	0	1	1	0
McGinnity, p	3	0	0	2	0	Baker, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Plank, p	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	14	10	27	8	3	Totals	5	9	24	17	5

Baltimore	3	2	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	—	14
Athletics	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Seymour, Cross, Fultz. Three-base hits—Donlin, Keister. Stolen bases—McGraw, Donlin, Seymour, McGinnity, Rohe. Double play—Rohe-Robinson. First base on balls—By McGinnity, 2; by Baker, 6; by Plank, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; by Baker, 1; by Plank, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Cantillon. Attendance—1,794.

Milwaukee, 5; Cleveland, 4.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 13.—Scott pitched good ball today, but poor support lost him the game. Hawley was hit hard in only one inning. The fielding of Burke, Friel, Gilbert, and McCarthy were features. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Halligan, rf	0	0	1	0	1	Bradley, lb	1	2	0	2	1
And'rs'n, lb	1	2	1	0	0	La Ch'ce, 1b	0	1	1	0	1
Friel, ss	1	0	2	3	0	Wood, c	1	1	5	0	0
Duffy, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Yeager, 2b	0	1	2	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	3	4	0	Shay, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Leahy, c	1	2	1	0	0	Genins, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Hawley, p	0	1	0	2	0	Scott, p	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	5	10	27	13	1	Totals	4	8	24	12	3

Milwaukee	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—McCarthy, Burke, Wood, Duffy. Sacrifice hits—Friel, Hawley, Wood, Scott. Stolen bases—Anderson (2), Waldron, Leahy. Bases on balls—Hawley, 2; Scott, 2. Hit by pitcher—Pickering. Struck out—Hawley, 1. Double play—Burke-Friel-Anderson. Umpire—Connolly. Time—1:45. Attendance—500.

Washington, 5; Boston, 2.

Boston, Mass., May 13.—Washington won today by hard and consecutive hitting in the sixth, seventh, and eighth innings. Boston could do nothing with Carrick. The batting of Dungan and Grady was a feature. Attendance 3,200. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Wash'gton.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, lf	1	2	5	0	0	Farrell, cf	1	2	3	0	0
B'mphill, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Everitt, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Foster, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	3	1	Dungan, rf	0	3	2	1	0
Freeman, 1b	0	1	7	1	0	Quinn, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Parent, ss	0	0	2	4	0	C'rigman, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Ferris, 2b	1	1	10	5	1	Co'ghlin, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Criger, c	0	0	6	0	0	Grady, c	2	2	4	0	0
Kellum, p	0	0	0	0	0	Carrick, p	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	2	6	27	14	4	Totals	5	11	27	10	1

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—Freeman, Carrick. Three-base hits—Grady (2), Ferris, Farrell. Stolen bases—Dowd (2), Jones. Double plays—Collins-Ferris-Freeman, Parent-Ferris-Freeman (2), Dungan-Grady. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 1. Struck out—By Carrick, 1. Time, 1:43. Umpire—Haskell.

BROOKLYN FORFEITS A GAME.

Champions "Mad" at Umpire O'Day Because of a Decision in the Contest with New York.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati	11	6	.647	Philadelphia	9	9	.471
New York	8	6	.615	Brooklyn	7	9	.438
Pittsburg	10	7	.588	Chicago	9	12	.400
Boston	7	7	.500	St. Louis	7	11	.389

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5.
New York, 9; Brooklyn, 0. (Game forfeited.)
Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

New York, May 13.—The Brooklyns forfeited the game with New York today in the ninth inning. They protested against a decision, Umpire O'Day ruling that Keeler had not crossed the plate before Daly was retired at third base. The entire Brooklyn team surrounded the umpire and, after waiting the necessary three minutes for the Brooklyns to take the field, the official declared the game forfeited to New York by the score of nine to nothing. The score when the game was forfeited follows:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Bernard, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Sheckard, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Kelley, 1b	1	1	8	1	1
Davis, ss	0	0	1	2	2	Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Hickman, rf	0	0	1	0	0	McCre'ry, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Strang, 3b	1	2	3	3	1	Daly, 3b	0	1	4	2	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	9	0	1	Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Nelson, 2b	1	0	3	1	0	Gatins, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Bowerman, c	0	1	6	1	0	McGuire, c	0	1	6	0	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	0	Donovan, p	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	7	7	27	14	3	Totals	2	10	24	11	3

New York	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Bases on balls—By Taylor, 2; by Donovan, 9. Struck out—By Taylor, 7; by Donovan, 4. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Two-base hit—Daly. Sacrifice hits—Nelson, Keeler. Stolen bases—Davis, Keeler. Double plays—Dahlen-Kelley, Sheckard-McGuire. Hit by pitched ball—Keeler. Wild pitch—Donovan. Balk—Taylor. Umpire—O'Day. Time—2:00. Attendance—2,100.

Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 5.

Boston, Mass., May 13.—Seven bases on balls and ten hits for a total of fourteen bases won the game for Philadelphia today in spite of their seven errors. The field had not fairly dried after the morning rain and the ball was slippery during the first part of the game. A sensational one-hand catch by Cross was the feature. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadel'a.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamil'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	13	0	1	Delah'ty, lb	2	1	12	0	1
Dement, 3b	1	2	3	4	0	Flick, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Long, ss	0	2	8	6	0	Wolv'rt'n, 3b	0	1	0	3	1
Crollus, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Slagle, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Gamm'ns, lf	0	1	1	0	0	McFarl'd, c	1	1	2	2	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	4	5	1	Cross, ss	2	2	4	3	2
Kittridge, c	0	0	2	1	0	Hallman, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Lawson, p	0	0	0	4	0	Donohue, p	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	5	9	27	21	3	Totals	6	10	27	15	7

Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Philadelphia	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Delehanty, Cross (2), Hallman. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Long, Lowe, Lawson, Thomas. Stolen base—Hamilton. Double plays—Dement-Long-Tenney, Long-Lowe-Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Lawson, 7; off Donohue, 3. Struck out—By Lawson, 1; by Donohue, 2. Hit by pitcher—Crollus. Passed ball—Kittridge. Time—2:04. Umpire—Nash.

Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 13.—Beckley put Cincinnati in first place by scoring one run and batting in the other two made by the visitors. Pittsburg was unfortunate in base running, twice failing on opportunities of winning. Beaumont's home run scored the locals' two runs. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	McBride, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Ritchie, 2b	1	2	1	1	0	Yerkes, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Beaum'nt, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Beckley, 1b	1	2	12	1	0
Wagner, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Crawford, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Beaud'n, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Steinfe'r, 2b	0	1	3	0	0
Tonnehill, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b	0	2	2	3	2
Ely, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Magoon, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Zimmer, c	0	0	5	2	0	Kahoe, c	0	2	2	1	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	3	3	0	M'Fadden, p	0	1	2	5	0
Totals	2	8	27	10	0	Totals	3	11	27	17	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Chesbro (2), Harley. Three-base hit—Beckley. Home run—Beaumont. Stolen bases—Wagner, Harley, Irwin. Double play—McFadden-Kahoe-Irwin-Magoon. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off McFadden, 3. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4. Passed ball—Kahoe. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Time—1:35. Umpire—Dwyer.

Pittsburg Releases Elmer Smith.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 13.—[Special.]—Before the Pittsburg team left for Philadelphia tonight the management released Elmer Smith. He has a broken finger, and will not be able to play for several weeks. He may join the Brooklyn team. "Truck" Egan, the California shortstop, refused to go to the Columbus club, and may return to Sacramento, Cal.

NOTRE DAME DOWNS ILLINOIS.

Indiana Team Wins Its Game on Home Grounds with Huff's Players—The Score Is Ten to Seven.

Notre Dame, Ind., May 13.—[Special.]—In the most exciting game seen on Cartier Field this season Notre Dame turned the tables on Illinois today. Lundgren pitched good ball for the visitors, striking out ten men, but in the sixth hits by Notre Dame, coupled with three errors on the part of Illinois, gave Notre Dame the game. Time and again Fleet had three men on bases, but by his steady pitching and the good work of the infield he retired the side without a run. Score:

Not. Dame.	R	B	P	A	E	Illinois.	R	B	P	A	E
Lynch, ss	1	0	3	3	2	Cook, 1b	1	1	6	1	1
Morgan, 1b	1	3	10	0	0	D'Y'de, rf, cf	1	3	2	0	0
Farley, rf	0	1	0	0	0	St'ew'rt, 3b	0	2	1	0	2
Donahoe, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Stahl, c	0	1	11	0	0
Bergan, 3b	1	1	2	5	1	Higgins, ss	0	1	1	2	2
Walsch, 2b	1	0	3	4	0	Mal'wy, 2b	0	1	3	4	1
O'Neill, c	2	1	6	0	0	Lotz, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Fleet, p	2	2	0	0	0	Lundgren, p	2	1	0	2	1
Duggan, lf	1	2	3	0	0	Sawyer, cf	0	0	0	0	1
						Pf'ub'a, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	10	10	27	13	4	Totals	7	14	24	12	10

Illinois	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	—7
Notre Dame	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	6	—10

Struck out—By Lundren, 10; by Fleet, 4.

Home runs—Morgan, Lundgren. Three-base hits—Duggan, Farley, Steinwedel. Two-base hits—Fleet, Duggan. Hit by pitched ball—Stahl, Steinwedel. Bases on balls—By Fleet, 6. Stolen bases—Morgan, Donahue, Walsch, O'Neill, Steinwedel. Double play—Lynch-Walsch-Morgan. Umpire—Tindill.

Chicago "Bibs" Beat Garrett.

The baseball team from the divinity school of the University of Chicago defeated the Garrett Biblical Institute team at Sheppard Field yesterday afternoon by a score of 17 to 8. Merrifield and Place were in the points for Chicago and Barnes and Ulrich for the Methodists.

Three-I. League Games.

Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3
Rock Island	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	8
Bloomington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
Rockford	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	6
Cedar Rapids	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	—	8
Terre Haute	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	3
Evansville	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	—	6
Davenport	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Western League.

Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—	4	16	1
Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—	4	11	1
Denver	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	—	6	11	2
Minneapolis	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	6	8	1
Colorado Springs	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—	4	10	0
St. Paul	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	—	9	10	2

Western Association.

Toledo	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	4	—	12	16	4
Columbus	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—	11	16	4
Grand Rapids	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—	6	16	3
Dayton	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	6	2
Fort Wayne	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	11	2
Indianapolis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	11	2
Marion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	8	1
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	15	2

REFER FICK'S FIGHT BILL

COUNCILMEN SEND BOXING ORDINANCE TO LICENSE COMMITTEE.

Probably Will Be Referred Back for Passage at the Next Meeting of the Local Lawmakers—Strife Among the Local Boxing Show Promoters Likely to Affect the Adoption of the Measure — Uncertainty Regarding the Root-Carter Match at Oshkosh.

Alderman Fick's ordinance to permit six-round boxing contests was sent to the License Committee of the City Council last night, after a disposition had been shown on the part of the Aldermen to fight it. The members of the committee to which it has been sent declare their intention of reporting it back to the Council for passage. Alderman Fick would have pressed his ordinance for immediate passage if he had not been told a number of amendments were ready for it, and that its chances of passing under suspension of rules, and with the two-thirds vote thus required, was small.

One amendment was submitted by Alderman Foreman and was sent with the ordinance to the License committee. The amendment was as follows:

There shall be paid to the City of Chicago as compensation for the privilege of holding the aforesaid entertainments or exhibitions a sum equal to 10 per cent of all gate or admission fees received from patrons, and a further sum equal to 10 per cent of all purses, stakes, or rewards paid to contestants or participants in such entertainments or exhibitions.

A proper officer of the city shall be detailed by the committee to audit all accounts of such exhibition or entertainment, to determine the amount due the city.

Such sum shall be in lieu and place of all license fees hitherto paid the city and of all free tickets, passes, or admissions hitherto furnished to city officials or city employés.

Among sporting men about town the belief prevails that the ordinance will pass in some form. At present there is a lot of strife among rival promoters, who want to get the inside track in the conduct of shows with the resumption of fight entertainments. It is thought the contest among these rivals may possibly lead to a hitch in the passage of a license.

EXPECT A FIGHT AT OSHKOSH.

Promoters Say Root and Carter Will Meet Thursday as Advertised—Warned by the Governor.

Oshkosh, Wis., May 13.—[Special.]—The Oshkosh and Appleton promoters of the Root-Carter boxing match, which is to be pulled off here on Thursday evening, express themselves as confident there will be no interference upon the part of the authorities. No word has been received from the Governor or from Madison in regard to the matter and none is expected. During the winter the Oshkosh Athletic club brought off five exhibitions and some of them were given by fighters of national reputation. Just before the first one was given the Governor wired the Sheriff and the District Attorney that he would hold those officials responsible to the extent that no law should be violated. He made no suggestions that they should attempt to stop the contest; simply admonished them that they would be responsible for any violations of the law governing such exhibitions if any should occur.

District Attorney Jackson and Sheriff Potter held a consultation and decided they had no authority of law to prevent sparring exhibitions, and the result of the conference was that the best they could do was to be in attendance to see to it that the exhibitions were conducted properly. This they did, and the entire schedule was brought off without any apparent untoward incident. This the officials will do at the match on Thursday night, and they claim Governor LaFollette will take no further action, but will rest upon the instructions he gave with reference to the original contest.

The greatest interest is being taken in the match, and there is every indication that Century Rink, in which it is to be held, will be crowded.

This evening Professor O. R. Gleason, the horse-tamer, wired the Governor "at he was going to get out warrants for the persons connected with the match; that he was afraid the Sheriff would not serve the warrants, and requesting the Governor's cooperation. Governor La Follette wired back that the officers of Winnebago County had been instructed to "enforce the laws against prize fighting and would be expected to do so." Gleason is at outs with the Century Rink, which has sued him for $35, a difference in account. The local promoters of the contest do not regard Gleason's threats as serious and see in the Governor's reply a diplomatic way of telling the professor to mind his own business. They claim that even if he should swear out warrants the fight will go on, as bail will be promptly furnished.

Madison, Wis., May 13.—[Special.]—Governor LaFollette has taken a hand in the prevention of the Root-Carter fight at Oshkosh next Thursday evening and has notified the District Attorney and Sheriff of Winnebago County that he expects them to permit no violation of the statutes as regards prize fighting, saying they will be held accountable if they do. He has twice instructed them and says he believes their past observance of the law will be continued. He wrote another letter to Oshkosh today.

SAME QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Authorities Are to Decide Whether Ring Matches Are Prize Fights or Contests for Points.

LONDON, May 13.—The grand jury today found a true bill of manslaughter against Jack Roberts, the pugilist, who, on April 22, fatally injury Billy Smith in a boxing contest at the National Sporting club; the referee, Douglass; Manager Bettison of the National Sporting club, and others concerned in the fight. The recorder recommended this course so that the courts might finally decide whether such competitions were genuine contests for points or prize fights.

Last Fight in Wheeling.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 13.—Two Gardners, Eddie of Wheeling and Gus of Boston, fought a twenty-round battle before the Metropolitan club tonight before 500 spectators. Gus had the advantage in weight, height, and reach, and several times he had Eddie nearly out, but the latter was game. Gus Gardner had been substituted for Jack McClelland of Pittsburg. This was the last fight in Wheeling, the new anti-prize fighting law becoming effective tomorrow.

Wants Childs at Cripple Creek.

Summerfield and Essig, managers of Frank Childs, yesterday got an offer from Cripple Creek, Colo. They want Childs to meet "Mexican Pete" Everett out there and offer a $500 purse, $50 expenses, and two round trip tickets.

DOINGS OF STAGG'S TRACK MEN.

Effort to Develop More Sprinters—Place Is Tossing the Discus—Meet with Michigan.

Coach Stagg is trying to develop some sprinting material in his track team before the intercollegiate meet of June 1. He has plenty of men for the middle distance runs, but the experience of the indoor winter meets showed that dash men were painfully lacking. Yesterday Wellington, Lauer, and Putnam were repeatedly tried out in the 100-yard dash. The two first named were evenly matched, each winning a heat. The time was :10 2-5.

Another event to which Stagg is giving considerable attention is the discus. The best man yet discovered for this event is Place, who tosses the weight 103 feet. Carey has gone to par, but his long suit seems to be the hammer, at which he is getting stronger every day.

Next Saturday the track team will go to Ann Arbor for a dual meet with Michigan. The number of contestants is not limited, as was the case in the winter meets, and the maroons hope to make a better showing against their traditional foes.

FRESHMEN WIN AT PRINCETON.

Score 68 1-2 Points in the Annual Interclass Track Games—Juniors Second with Forty Points.

Princeton, N. J., May 13.—[Special.]—The annual interclass track games at Princeton University were held today. They were won by the freshman class, whose representatives gathered in 68½ points. The juniors were second, with 40 points. The seniors came next with 17½ points, and the sophomores had 17. The only record broken was in the sixteen-pound hammer throw, which was won by John Dewitt, a freshman, with a distance of 133 feet 8 inches, 13 feet further than the best previous record made on the Princeton track. Summaries:

100-yard dash—Won by McElroy, '02; Mills, '04, second; Ewing, '04, third. Time, :11 1-5.

220-yard dash—Won by Mills, '04; Dodd, '04, second; McElroy, '02, third. Time, :24 2-5.

440-yard run—Won by Thompson, '02; Taggart, '04, second; Evans, '03, third. Time, :54 3-5.

Half-mile run—Won by Willis, '01; Cochran, '04, second; Adair '04, third. Time, 2:06.

Mile run—Won by McCor, '04; Rankin, '04, second; Wallerer, '04, third. Time, 4:44, but was disqualified. Perry, '04,

WORTH CROWD HISSES COBURN.

Blames Him for His Ride on Boney Boy, Who Is Defeated by Caviar.

LONG-PRICED COLT WINS.

Feature Event at the New Track Proves Unsatisfactory to the Spectators.

YANA GETS ANOTHER PURSE.

Yesterday was auction day at Worth, as all the events, with the exception of the fourth, were selling affairs. The fourth race was the feature of the day. It was a three-cornered match between Boney Boy, Caviar, and Louisville. This trio met in the Wabash Handicap on Saturday, in which they finished as named. The respective owners of Caviar and Louisville thought the race was not truly run, and as "Pa" Bradley filed no objections to give them another crack at Boney Boy, Secretary Nathanson shifted the weights on Boney Boy and Louisville by adding two pounds to the former's weight of Saturday and deducting one from Louisville. Caviar's weight, 112, remained intact. This adjustment kept the talent guessing. The bookmakers were also nonplused in a measure, and at post time the prices were: Louisville, 3 to 2; Boney Boy, 6 to 5; Caviar, 13 to 5. Louisville had the largest following during the early betting, but just before post time the books got swamped with Boney Boy money.

Dwyer sent them away heads apart, but Coburn on Boney Boy and J. Martin on Louisville pulled their mounts back and presented Caviar with the lead. Mathews, who rat astride Caviar, made the best of the presentation and opened a gap of daylight between Caviar and Louisville. The pace was aggravatingly slow down the backstretch, Martin and Coburn apparently husbanding the speed of their mounts until they met coming into the stretch. Martin made an effort to overtake Caviar in the fast bend, but Louisville failed to make any headway. Entering into the stretch Caviar still held the advantage and was racing well within himself. Martin upon the outside and Coburn upon the inside sat down to ride in earnest when straightened out for home. Coburn thought he could sneak through on the rail, but Mathews sheered in and deprived him of whatever chance he may have had. With Martin pegging away for dear life without diminishing his lead and Coburn showed in on the rail, Mathews came on and won in a wild drive from Louisville.

The spectators thought Coburn put up a bad ride and he was hissed. The judges called him before them to explain, but as he won Saturday's race with precisely the same tactics he this time attempted he was not censured by the judges. Some of the backers of Louisville registered a mild kick among themselves because the judges would not permit Martin to ride with spurs. Louisville in her previous races had been ridden without spurs, and, as no request according to the rules had been made, the judges rightfully compelled Martin to ride without them.

Red Apple and Plead, both at about 5 to 1, were the longest price horses to win. Ida V. and Yana, favorites in the first and third races respectively, won their events easily. Free Lance won the final race after a good drive.

Worth Summaries May 13.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, 1:46 3-5. Start good. Won in a mild drive. Dayton, Ben Chance, Success, Tatyana and Joe Collins also ran. Success was supposed to be of much account. Blumist was ready for last at the finish. Ida V. got a perfect start.

Second race, ⅞ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, 1:31 3-5. Start good. Won in a canter. Gilroy ran a bad race.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, 1:20 3-5. Start good. Red Apple straightened out until the stretch was reached, but he finished strong. Aaron tired at the finish and swerved badly. After showing speed for a half mile Lizzie quit badly.

Fourth race, 6 mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, 1:16 3-5. Start good. Won driven out. Free Lance received a slight check at the start, and in so doing yanked him out of the saddle. Louisville was sent to the lead by Martin, but the judges called Martin back and made him remove them.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, :54 1-5. Peninsula, 107 pounds; Dandy West, 110; Concertina, 107; Silver Chimes, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Atheling—Pilgrimage. Start good. Won cleverly. Enrique, big and green acting, will probably defeat this kind. Peninsula looks and runs like a probably high-class colt.

Third race, last ⅞ Withers mile, $600 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, 1:30 2-5. Snark, 105 pounds, also ran. Winner, br. c., by Autocrat—Miss Longford. Start good. Won easily.

Fourth race, last ⅞ Withers mile, $600 added, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, 1:32 2-5. Start good. Won driven out. Petra II. was cleverly handled. Seminole, badly ridden and slow about getting away, ran all around the field and finished fast. Billionaire displayed a good burst of speed.

Fifth race, Withers mile, $700 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, 1:42 1-5. Matt Simpson, 108 pounds; Ben Viking, 106, finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Watergress—Lena's Pride. Start poor. Won driving. Water Cure's victory was due to the excellent tactics employed by his jockey. Herbert broke slowly and was badly ridden. He was much the best and should have won.

Sixth race, about 2⅛ miles, the Meadowbrook Hunters' Steeplechase, $1,000 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
[illegible]

Time, 4:56 3-5. Sacket, 166 pounds; Jim Lisle, 163; Virginia Dare, 163, finished as named. Winner, b. m., by Sam Strome—Lady Bach. Start good. Won in a drive. Higbee fenced like a bird.

Morris Park Entries.

First race, last ⅞, 6½ furlongs, Withers mile—Fonsolee, 124 pounds; Colonel Padden, 111; Water Color, 113; Somerset, 111; Ali Green, 111; Isla, 109; Roehampton, 109; Princeling, 108; Lancaman, 101; Magnetic, b. g., by Tom Ochiltree—Magnetism, 98.

Second race, last ⅛ Withers mile, selling—The Chamberlain, 111 pounds; Margraviate, 108; Blussaway, 105; Royal Sinaloa, 103; Roehampton, 100; In Shot, 105; Dolando, 105; Aiard, 100; Simonoff, 97; Petro II., 95; Denman Thompson, 95; Scurvy, 89; Gilmi, 87; Balloon, 87.

Third race, Withers mile, the Baychester Stakes, $1,000 added, 3-year-olds—Snills, 118 pounds; Isla, 110; The Rhymer, 107; Gautama, 107; Nitrate, 107; Glade Run, 107; Belvino, 106; Lancaman, 103; Nones, 100.

Fourth race, last ⅞ Withers mile, the New Rochelle Handicap, $1,000 added—Contessor, 130 pounds; Mesmerist, 119; Isidor, 118; Knight of Rhodes, 111; King Brutishe, 109; Black Fox, 104; Contend, 100; Malster, 97; Princess Pepper, 90; Autolight, 93.

Fifth race, last 4½ furlongs—Eclipse course, 2-year-olds, maidens, $550 added—Sweet Chimes, 105 pounds; Evelyn Maud, 105; Crisscross, 105; Notlimah, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie—Dearest, 105; Champagne, 105; Palmetto, b. f., by Albert—Bonnie Ola, 105; Linora, 105; Valleda, 105; Phophetic, 105; Pure Pepper, b. g., by The Pepper—Virgin, 105; Par Excellence, 105; Josephine Monaghan, 105.

Sixth race, Eclipse course, handicap—Knight of Rhodes, 129 pounds; Unmasked, 125; Redcap, 118; Outlander, 114; Colonel Padden, 111; All Gold, 109; Paul Clifford, 108; Lady Uncas, 104.

SILVERDALE PROVES THE BEST.

Beats Miss Mae Day and Kindred at the Fair Grounds—Brulare Scores at 10 to 1—Other Contests.

St. Louis, Mo., May 13.—The feature of today's Fair Grounds card was the fifth race, in which Silverdale was favorite at 1 to 3, with Miss Mae Day and Kindred next in public esteem. Kindred set a hot pace to the far turn, rounding which Silverdale took command and won in a gallop in the fast time of 1:14. Miss Mae Day was second, three lengths away, and Kindred third, close up. Three favorites, two second choices, and one outsider won. Track fast. Summary:

First race, 7 furlongs, selling—Brulare, 104 pounds [Plunkett], 10 to 1, won; Lawton, 95 [Gough], 15 to 1, second; Harry Pulliam, 95 [D. Shaw], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:32. Lexell, La Desirouse, Cresus, Deponan, Lady Curzon, Claude Walton, Sam Lazarus, and Satin Coat also ran.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, purse—Wainamoinen, 115 pounds [C. Combs], 4 to 1, won; Miss Dora, 108 [Bloss], 4 to 1, second; Wakita, 103 [J. T. Woods], 15 to 1, third. Time, :55¾. Sasie, Hot Fotheen, Baby Dixon, King Daly, and H. L. Coleman also ran.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Tenny Belle, 97 pounds [Bell], 3 to 1, won; Harry Duke, 109 [Houck], 5 to 1, second; Ed L., 106 [Bloss], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾. Auster, Sophie S., Necklace, John Morton, The Pecan, Lamplighter, Elba, Morris, Volmer, Battus, and Command also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, purse—Rosen, 96 pounds [Hershberger], 4 to 5, won; Van Roosebeke, 107 [A. Weber], 15 to 1, second; Petit Maitre, 107 [T. O'Brien], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:45¾. Miss Theresa, Linden Ella, and Farmer Bennett also ran.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, purse—Silverdale, 105 pounds [J. Miller], 1 to 3, won; Miss Mae Day, 104 [D. Shaw], 5 to 1, second; Kindred, 109 [C. Combs], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Queen Dixon, Vicie Vance, First Fast, and Tom Collins also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—Lady of the West, 100 pounds [A. Weber], 18 to 5, won; Miss Patron, 104 [Bloss], 13 to 5, second; Eda Riley, 104 [D. Vitatoe], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Stuttgart, Ice, Celeste d'Or, Prince Real, Bert Davis, Bequeath, Windward, Forget Not, and Barbee also ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, ⅛ mile, purse—Margery Long, 103 pounds; Mystee, Jungfrau, Anna Louise, 108; Maria Elena, Bandrol, 103; Zonaide, Okla, Wissendine, Ethylene, Nora D., Hua Gift, Eva Belle, 108; Ella Florence, 103; Lady Burlington, 108.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, purse, maidens—Carpathian, 98 pounds; Fortuna, Ella Glenn, 95; Good Night, 112; Anastasia, 107; Oudenarde, 100; Acetine, 110; Charles E., Billingsley, 109; First One, 107; May Do, 95; Discrepancy, 107; Asoka, 112; Vedas, 95; Slatter, 100; The Wag, 112.

Third race, 4½ furlongs, purse—Rosy Cross, 95 pounds; Quaker, 104; Marie Bell, 106; Baldo, 95; Lacrimae, 104; Ardita, Trio, 106; Reap, 95; Larry Will, 104; Croix d'Or, 93; Winter Bell, 101; Chanterelle, 95; Jim Scanlan, 106; Swirlight, 103; Lemuel, 100.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse—Maximus, Miss Aubrey, 105 pounds; Wall, 100; Blink, 100; Ampere, 110.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Louisville Belle, 103 pounds; Jake Weber, 101; Chorin, 110; Chappaqua, 116; Hurry, 93; Zaza, 99; Reina, 107; Aurora, 101.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Nayah, 100 pounds; Eugenia S., 102; Harry Preston, Randazzo, 107; Marguerite Hagerman, 108; Meddlesome, 115; Round City, 107; Mandamus, 108; Samiyel, 104; Doralice, 102; Tuskarosa, 104; Percy R., 107; Margaret F., 105; Alea, 94; Fridolin, 97.

Deny Hostility to Jockey Club.

Lexington, Ky., May 13.—The report that a number of bow-owners held a meeting here today hostile to the Western Jockey club is denied by parties alleged to be interested.

Princeton, 21; Lawrenceville, 0.

Princeton, N. J., May 13.—[Special.]—The Princeton nine went to Lawrenceville today and played the preparatory boys a six-inning game, winning by a score of 21 to 0.

Notes of the Tracks.

Brent Parham became fractious while going to the post in the third race and tossed Jockey Dugan on the face. The boy escaped injury.

Whitfield, who went lame on Sunday night in the Lakeside Derby on Hernando, will be in the saddle at Worth again this afternoon.

The afternoon's card includes a $600 purse for three-year-olds, which will be won by Bradley simply jingling the money in his pocket.

Aye Aye, who won at Lakeside at odds of 60 to 1, with Jockey Boy Rice on his back, is highly respected by the bookmakers and dope fiends.

Brown colt, W. J. Debos, returned to Worth from St. Louis. Tayon and Smith ride him.

Jockeys Dominick and Jack Martin also reached Worth about a half.

Worth Entries.

First race, 9-16 mile, 3-year-olds, maidens:

Joste Newman, rn. f., by Joe Delmeny—By Lord Delmeny.
Faithless 110
The Stewardess 105
The Esmond 105
Chanson 105
Lena Schady 105
Ariean B. 105
Irkutsk 105

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds:

[illegible]

Third race, 1 mile, selling:

[illegible]

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, handicap:

[illegible]

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, 2-year-olds:

[illegible]

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling:

[illegible]

Princeton Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Louisville Belle, 103 pounds; Jake Weber, 101; Chorin, 110; Chappaqua, 116; Hurry, 93; Zaza, 99; Reina, 107; Aurora, 101.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Nayah, 100 pounds; Eugenia S., 102; Harry Preston, Randazzo, 107; Marguerite Hagerman, 108; Meddlesome, 115; Round City, 107; Mandamus, 108; Samiyel, 104; Doralice, 102; Tuskarosa, 104; Percy R., 107; Margaret F., 105; Alea, 94; Fridolin, 97.

MORRIS PARK STEEPLECHASE.

Exciting Finish Is Seen in the Hurdle Contest—William Hendrie's Plucky Ride—Maltster Wins.

New York, May 13.—[Special.]—The Meadowbrook Hunters' Steeplechase, run this afternoon at Morris Park, was not only a spectacular affair but it provided a remarkably sensational conclusion. Thomas Hitchcock Jr.'s Lost Chord, ridden by G. Green, the colored professional, was victorious by a short head in a hard drive to the wire. C. Pfizer's Bacchanal was second, being only three lengths in front of Craig W. Wadsworth's Higbie, ridden by Mr. Hayes. The other starters were Harry W. Smith's Sacket, ridden by the owner; Colin Campbell's Jim Lisle, with Mr. Hendrie up, and R. B. and H. W. Baker's Virginia Dare, handled by Brazil. Mr. Hendrie, who rode Jim Lisle, came in for much praise because of his plucky performance in riding all the way to the end, with his saddle dangling. The girths had given way and the rider had finished in wild West style.

In the third race there was a pitfall dug for the talent. It was John Daly's filly Glennelle that caused all the trouble. It was stated that Mulholland, who had the mount, was so accustomed to the erratic filly's ways that he could do almost anything with her. So the bettors filed into the ring and accepted 3 to 5. Arthur Featherstone's stable was represented by Malster, a big, fine looking colt, that came out of the paddock with such life that many ran into the ring to take some of the 3 to 1 remaining. The Daly filly's speed was electrifying for some time, but when they got into the head of the stretch Malster had secured the lead by a head and won by three lengths.

Morris Park Summaries May 13.

Weather clear; track heavy.

First race, Eclipse course, $550 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
6-1 Brandy Smash, 96 [Slack] 2 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
4-1 Godfrey, 111 [T. Burke] 1 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½
4-5 Mayor Gilroy, 110 [Shaw] 3 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½

Time, 1:19 2-5. Timothy Foley, 96 pounds; Star, 86, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Ben Strome—Mint Julep. Start good. Won cantering. Gilroy ran a bad race.

Second race, last 4½ furlongs Eclipse course, 2-year-olds, maidens, $550 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
7-1 Grail, 107 [Landry] 4 2½ 1½ 1½ 1½
9-10 Enright, 109 [Shaw] 1 1½ 2½ 2½ 2½
7-2 Musidora, 106 [O'Connor] 2 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½

Time, :54 1-5. Peninsula, 107 pounds; Dandy West, 110; Concertina, 107; Silver Chimes, 104, finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Atheling—Pilgrimage. Start good. Won cleverly. Enrique, big and green acting, will probably defeat this kind. Peninsula looks and runs like a probably high-class colt.

Third race, last ⅞ Withers mile, $600 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
5-2 Maltster, 105 [Gaudry] 2 2½ 1½ 1½ 1½
7-10 Glen Nellie, 108 [Mulhollan] 3 1½ 2½ 2½ 2½
10-1 Satire, 101 [Hice] 1 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½

Time, 1:30 2-5. Snark, 105 pounds, also ran. Winner, br. c., by Autocrat—Miss Longford. Start good. Won easily.

Fourth race, last ⅞ Withers mile, $600 added, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
5-2 Petra II., 101 [J. Daly] 1 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
12-1 Balloon, 105 [J. Mich'ls] 3 4½ 4½ 3½ 2½
15-1 Seminole, 98 [Smith] 2 2½ 3½ 4½ 3½

Time, 1:32 2-5. Buffoon, 111 pounds; Lucky Star, 111; Nitrate, 106; Billionaire, 95; Edna, 103; Manitoban, 123; Mark Twain, 106, finished as named. Winner, blk. f., by Importation—Rosalie. Start fair. Won easily. Petra II. was cleverly handled.

Fifth race, Withers mile, $700 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
8-5 Water Cure, 108 [Shaw] 3 5 4½ 2½ 1½
6-2 Herbert, 113 [Smith] 2 4½ 2½ 1½ 2½
7-2 Hammock, 106 [O'Connor] 1 2½ 3½ 3½ 3½

Time, 1:42 1-5. Matt Simpson, 108 pounds; Ben Viking, 106, finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Watergress—Lena's Pride. Start poor. Won driving. Water Cure's victory was due to the excellent tactics employed by his jockey. Herbert broke slowly and was badly ridden. He was much the best and should have won.

Sixth race, about 2⅛ miles, the Meadowbrook Hunters' Steeplechase, $1,000 added:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ¾ Str.Fn.
13-10 Last Cord, 157 [Green] 1 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
3-1 Bacchanal, 152 [Dayton] 4 4½ [illegible]
6-1 Higbee, 177 [Mr. Hayes] 3 3½ 2½ 3½ 3½

Time, 4:56 3-5. Sacket, 166 pounds; Jim Lisle, 163; Virginia Dare, 163, finished as named. Winner, b. m., by Sam Strome—Lady Bach. Start good. Won in a drive. Higbee fenced like a bird.

Morris Park Entries.

First race, last ⅞, 6½ furlongs, Withers mile—Fonsolee, 124 pounds; Colonel Padden, 111; Water Color, 113; Somerset, 111; Ali Green, 111; Isla, 109; Roehampton, 109; Princeling, 108; Lancaman, 101; Magnetic, b. g., by Tom Ochiltree—Magnetism, 98.

Second race, last ⅛ Withers mile, selling—The Chamberlain, 111 pounds; Margraviate, 108; Blussaway, 105; Royal Sinaloa, 103; Roehampton, 100; In Shot, 105; Dolando, 105; Aiard, 100; Simonoff, 97; Petro II., 95; Denman Thompson, 95; Scurvy, 89; Gilmi, 87; Balloon, 87.

Third race, Withers mile, the Baychester Stakes, $1,000 added, 3-year-olds—Snills, 118 pounds; Isla, 110; The Rhymer, 107; Gautama, 107; Nitrate, 107; Glade Run, 107; Belvino, 106; Lancaman, 103; Nones, 100.

Fourth race, last ⅞ Withers mile, the New Rochelle Handicap, $1,000 added—Contessor, 130 pounds; Mesmerist, 119; Isidor, 118; Knight of Rhodes, 111; King Brutishe, 109; Black Fox, 104; Contend, 100; Malster, 97; Princess Pepper, 90; Autolight, 93.

Fifth race, last 4½ furlongs Eclipse course, 2-year-olds, maidens, fillies and colts—Sweet Chimes, 105 pounds; Evelyn Maud, 105; Crisscross, 105; Notlimah, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie—Dearest, 105; Champagne, 105; Palmetto, b. f., by Albert—Bonnie Ola, 105; Linora, 105; Valleda, 105; Phophetic, 105; Pure Pepper, b. g., by The Pepper—Virgin, 105; Par Excellence, 105; Josephine Monaghan, 105.

Sixth race, Eclipse course, handicap—Knight of Rhodes, 129 pounds; Unmasked, 125; Redcap, 118; Outlander, 114; Colonel Padden, 111; All Gold, 109; Paul Clifford, 108; Lady Uncas, 104.

SALOON CALUMET AVENUE RESIDENTS OPPOSE.

Residents in Calumet avenue near Twenty-ninth street, led by Alderman Charles Alling, called on Mayor Harrison yesterday to present a petition against permitting E. Valerga to continue running a saloon the front door of which obeys the law by opening in Twenty-ninth street and the side entrance of which evades the law by opening in Calumet avenue. Calumet avenue in that district has no saloons and wishes none. The saloon is in an old store which faces Calumet avenue. The saloonkeeper, however, has had the number of his place changed to Twenty-ninth street. This makes the case a peculiar one, but residents of the district believe they have just as much reason to demand its removal.

Among those who signed the petition presented by Alderman Alling and the committee were the Rev. Father John Bowen, Dr. J. W. Streeter, W. H. Bailey, J. A. Clark, Thomas Cowan, Lydia A. Dexter, and J. W. Perine. Thomas D. Randall, President of the Calumet Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street Protective and Improvement association, M. J. Kenney, and H. H. Munger accompanied Alderman Alling on his visit to the Mayor. "It's not a new thing," said Alderman Alling as he presented the petition, "for the residents of Calumet avenue to be seeking relief from the encroachments of the saloon. Judge Goggin decided for the residents in the first place and the saloon was stopped. During Mayor Swift's administration the Calumet avenue saloon blossomed forth again. He stopped it. It was stopped once during Mayor Harrison's first term. We want it stopped this time for good."

The residents of this part of Calumet avenue have been working for some time to bring it as near the standard of the best part of the street as possible. A number of buildings which present unattractive fronts have defied them to some extent. Other things have been remedied through the efforts of the Improvement association. At one time there was an attempt to secure a local option district in the neighborhood in the hope of freeing it from saloons altogether.

BOWLERS ARE AT TOLEDO.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK TEAMS READY FOR TODAY'S MATCH.

Substitutes Are on Hand in Place of Four of the Men Who Were Expected to Play for New York—Big Crowd of Spectators Assured, Delegations Being Promised from Surrounding Towns and St. Louis—Worden's Men Show Good Form in Practice.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Toledo, O., May 13.—[Special.]—Toledo has the bowling fever in a mild form, and by tomorrow the case will be developed. In the vicinity of McCormick's alleys, where the big match between the picked teams of Chicago and New York is to be played tomorrow, the ten-pin epidemic is strong. Tonight the alleys are crowded with fans watching the two teams practice.

Captain Starr and his men, ten in all, arrived yesterday afternoon. In addition to the Captain there are John Voorhees, Fred Clinch, H. W. MacClellan, L. Stein, George Klumpp, W. J. Daniels, C. Wilkens, John Beam, and Harry Taylor. With the exception of the last named, who is champion of Paterson, N. J., all the men are from New York. Shiman, Gerdes, Cordes, and Silver, four of the best bowlers, did not come, as was expected.

The Chicago team arrived at 4:45 o'clock after a pleasant trip. In the party were Fred Worden, Frank Brill, Gus Steele, Billie Lee, George Bangart, Fred Strong, Frank Pasdeloup, and Mike Glass, Worden's colored mascot. The team did well at practice, four of the six men going over 200 in the second game.

McCormick's alleys are in a building formerly used as a skating rink. It is large and roomy, and the seating capacity close to 1,000. From present indications there will not be room enough to accommodate the crowd. Delegations are coming from Detroit, Columbus, Marion, Fostoria, Fremont, Defiance, St. Louis, and Chicago. Dr. Timm, former President of the American Bowling congress, will arrive in the morning with a party of New-Yorkers.

Play in the match will begin tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when three games will be rolled. The evening contest, it seems, will consist of four games, and will begin at 8 o'clock. Betting here was in favor of New York, but now that the Chicago team has been seen in action it has plenty of supporters.

WINNERS AT SKAT CONGRESS.

F. W. Koenig of La Salle, Ill., Captures First Prize, with Lawrence Damm of Detroit Second.

The fourth annual congress of the North American Skat league came to a close at the First Regiment Armory last night. The 700 players, who for the last three days have been playing frame of mind and declared the tournament one of the most successful ever held.

F. W. Koenig of La Salle, Ill., captured the first prize, a silver-mounted liquor case valued at $250. The second prize, a large cut glass punch bowl and glasses, worth $200, went to a Detroit man, Lawrence Damm. J. H. Green of St. Louis, Mo., was the winner of the third prize. Chicago men won fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes.

Little card playing was done during the closing day of the tournament, the out-of-town men touring the city and looking at the sites, while the local men gathered in little groups in the Armory and talked of former skat tourneys. Up-stairs, in a little room at the west end of the building, the Scoring committee, consisting of ten men, were busy at work digging into the scores made by the 700 players, and it was not until 10 o'clock last night that their task was finished.

The proposed trip down the drainage channel had to be abandoned because of the inability to secure boats.

A meeting was held at the Armory early in the evening to act upon the rules and regulations of the congress to be held next year, but nothing of importance was accomplished. There was, however, an election of honorary members of the league, the following men being chosen in recognition of the services they had rendered at the tournament just ended: Leopold Schmals, E. Hartmann, and N. F. Schmidt of St. Louis; A. M. Kuhn, Robert Keller, and Dr. Emil Martin of Indianapolis; H. O. Frank, Louis Biersuch, and Max Leubscher of Milwaukee.

The twenty-one leaders at the end of the tournament were:

First, F. W. Koenig, La Salle, Ill.; second, Lawrence Damm, Detroit, Mich.; third, J. E. Green, St. Louis, Mo.; fourth, Charles Kiessler, Chicago; fifth, Theodore Welber, Chicago; sixth, Max Stern, Chicago; seventh, Gustave Koch, St. Louis; eighth, E. A. Hartmann, Madison, Wis.; ninth, J. E. Sinneger, Milwaukee; tenth, H. S. Grosser, Chicago; eleventh, T. Biers, Chicago; twelfth, C. A. Meyers, Chicago; thirteenth, F. J. Klippel, Chicago; fourteenth, M. J. Meyer, Piano, Ill.; fifteenth, Otto Kuspfer, Chicago; sixteenth, F. R. Meyer, St. Louis; seventeenth, August Garge, Chicago; eighteenth, Christopher Hardtke, Milwaukee; nineteenth, A. Hansen, Chicago; twentieth, J. A. Kramer, Chicago; twenty-first, Henry E. Paulke, St. Louis.

In all there were ninety-nine prize winners, besides those receiving booby prizes.

The next annual skat tournament will be held in Detroit next year. The time of the tournament will be decided by the Detroit players.

Amateur Games for Next Sunday.

At a meeting of the Amateur Association of Baseball Managers in the Palmer House last evening the following games were arranged for next Sunday afternoon: Chicago Professionals versus White Rocks, Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue; Morlons versus Emeralds, Fortieth street and Grand avenue; West Pullmans versus Clovers, West Pullman; Rockets versus F. S. Svobodas, Forty-seventh street and Western avenue; Chicago Maroons versus Ottawas, Ottawa, Ill.; Jefferson Greys versus Chicago Greens, Jefferson Park; Chicago Stars versus Blue Islands, Blue Island; Franklins versus Bremens, Bremen, Ind.; St. Mel's versus Kildares, Harrison and Loomis streets; Edgars versus Harveys, Harvey. The following new teams were admitted: Keeslings, Smith & Shoemaker, Emeralds, Humboldts, West Pullmans, White Rocks, Chicago Greens.

Southern Association.

At Little Rock—Little Rock, 3; Shreveport, 7.
At Memphis—Memphis, 2; New Orleans, 1.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 11; Selma, 3.

CLEW TO GILLEN TRAGEDY

MAN WHO KILLED WIFE AND SELF SOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT.

Action Brought by Federal Authorities to Secure Accounting of Funds Handled in Spanish War Believed by Friends to Be Cause of Trouble Which Culminated in Murder and Suicide—Court Officials Seek Man Dead a Month.

In the filing of a suit against him by the government friends of John J. Gillen believe they have found the secret trouble which led Gillen to kill his wife and himself recently. The suit, brought in the federal courts, is to compel Gillen to make an accounting for army funds he is said to have appropriated while a Lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment. The action was begun last summer, but none of Gillen's friends knew of it until it was placed on call in Judge Kohlsaat's court last week.

Because Gillen, who was buried three weeks ago Sunday, failed to appear to stand trial, the attorneys for the government have asked that a judgment by default be rendered against him.

Gillen was a member of the Seventh Regiment during the Spanish war. It is charged that while the command was stationed at Camp Thoroughfare, Va., in 1898, Captains John Longstreet and Fred Hyde made transfers of money for the sustenance fund to First Lieutenant Gillen. These sums amounted to $1,555. It is said that Gillen never made an accounting for the money, and the suit was the result.

Notice of the suit was served on Gillen shortly after he had married Miss Cecelia McGuire of 2211 Calumet avenue. Friends of the young couple noticed that a sudden change came over Gillen. He became morose, and his young wife soon was forced to leave him. A reconciliation was soon followed by a second separation, and finally by the tragedy in which the young husband and wife died together in a dark hallway in Lake street.

Gillen had kept the secret of his trouble with the federal government as carefully concealed from his wife and her relatives as he had kept the secret of his whereabouts from authorities.

The announcement of the suit against Gillen in the calendar of the United States District court was the first intimation the family of the murdered wife had of the real cause of Gillen's act. The federal authorities are still at sea in the matter.

OBJECT TO CONTRACT CHARITIES

Bureau Calls Attention to Entertainment Under Name of Ladies' Union Aid Society.

The Chicago Bureau of Charities, in a report issued yesterday, condemns the professional promotion of charity entertainments for various institutions under the contract system, and calls attention to a benefit which has been arranged by Mrs. Florence Lindsay Bailey, formerly of Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, New York, Providence, and St. Louis, under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Aid society, with the agreement that $800 of the proceeds of the affair are to go to the Chicago Foundlings' Home. The bureau has received a number of letters from business-men, inquiring about this proposed charity. In reply to these inquiries the bureau issued the report.

BANQUET FOR GREAT SCHOLAR.

Friends of Dr. Hjalmar Edgren to Bid Him Farewell Before He Sails for Sweden.

Chicago friends of Dr. Hjalmar Edgren of the University of Nebraska will give that eminent scholar a farewell banquet at the Union League club next Saturday night. Dr. Edgren will be en route to Stockholm, Sweden, where he will accept a position in the great Nobel Institute for the Advancement of Science and Human Culture. Since 1893 Dr. Edgren has been professor of Romanic languages and Sanscrit at the University of Nebraska. He has written several books of original verse and made numerous translations of ancient and modern works from French, Spanish, and Italian.

CORNELL STUDENTS IN PERIL.

Four Young Men Caught in a Squall in Lake Cayuga and Rescued with Difficulty.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 13.—[Special.]—I. S. Barth of Atchison, Kas., and W. A. Frederick of Wilmington, Del., Cornell's champion pole vaulters, with two other students had a narrow escape from drowning on Lake Cayuga today.

A squall came up while they were one mile from shore. Twice their boat was overturned, and twice they succeeded in righting it again, but the third time they gave it up and clung for life to the gunwales. Their cries attracted the attention of Mr. Jarvis, the keeper of the boats at Renwick, and he dispatched boats to their assistance. The waves were so high, however, it was an hour before help reached them.

FOUND STARVING IN A BARN.

Mother and Five Children, Evicted from House, Rescued by the South Chicago Police.

Policeman Bonner of the South Chicago Station found a half-starved woman and five children yesterday living in a barn at 8535 Superior avenue. The family was removed to the South Chicago Police Station, where the policemen took up a collection and bought the mother and her children food. The family had been evicted from 8433 Mackinaw avenue for non-payment of rent.

MACHINE TRADES DISCUSS STRIKE.

Leaders Confer on Situation with President Gompers of Labor Federation.

ASK FOR NINE-HOUR DAY.

Secretary Wilson of the New York District Thinks Men Will Go Out on May 20.

AFFECTS 150,000 WORKMEN.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—In view of the movement initiated by the International Association of Machinists for the establishment of a nine-hour workday on May 20, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor called a conference of the officers of the organizations particularly interested in the machinery trades of the country, the conference taking place at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in this city today. James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists, John Mulholland of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics, L. R. Thomas of the Patternmakers' League of North America, and E. J. Lynch of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brassworkers' Union of North America, met and discussed the various phases of the matter, and plans have been determined upon so that concerted action will be taken on or before May 20.

The purpose of the general movement is to establish the nine-hour workday for all engaged in the machinery industry. The conference will be continued tomorrow morning at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, when a general policy will be decided upon.

This afternoon President O'Connell said the outlook was encouraging for a successful strike in many localities throughout the country. A number of the firms not now complying with the arrangement entered into between the machinists and the association of employers as to a nine-hour day signed today, and Mr. O'Connell predicts that a large number of these will have signed by May 20. He says the strike will affect at least 100,000 men directly, and over that number of allied mechanics indirectly.

Thinks Strike Will Take Place.

New York, May 13.—Secretary Wilson of District 15 of the National Association of Machinists was interviewed today concerning the order sent out Saturday by National President James O'Connell at Washington, calling a strike of all machinists throughout the country on Monday next, unless all employers signed the agreement for a working day of nine hours and an increase of 12½ per cent in wages.

"There is little doubt in my mind," Secretary Wilson said, "that the strike will actually take place, but the employers have until Saturday next to come to our terms. That is the last working day before the date set for the order to go into effect.

"The machinists alone who will be called out will number 150,000, but all trades depending upon the machinists for their tools will be brought to a standstill.

"An erroneous opinion prevails that this strike will mean the practical stoppage of all work on public buildings and great contracts like the rapid transit subway. It will do nothing of the kind.

"In this section about 10,000 of our men will be affected, the district, of course, taking in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. That, however, does not include half the number of machinists employed here."

May Lock Out Bricklayers.

A general lockout of 7,000 bricklayers in this city may take place today. The trouble began over a strike on the Stokes apartment-house, now building at Broadway and Seventy-fourth street. A fire-proofing company employed bricklayers not connected with the union and an issue was raised between the Bricklayers' union and the Mason Builders' association. Several meetings were held for the purpose of adjusting the differences. Finally, the Mason Builders' association ordered the lockout of all bricklayers refusing to agree to arbitration of differences.

LITTLE FEAR OF NEW LEAGUE.

Contractors Will Await Developments Before Deciding on Action Toward Building Trades' Body.

Representative building contractors are not concerned over the action of the Building Trades league, which is reported to be seeking affiliation with the National Building Trades council. The latter organization is the one with which the old Chicago Building Trades council was affiliated. The Building Trades league is composed of eight unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,000 men, which formerly were affiliated with the old central body.

"It is time enough to talk about fighting the Building Trades league when it shows that it amounts to something," said a prominent building contractor yesterday. "The unions which are said to be seeking a charter under the league have signed a three-year agreement with us, and they will pause before they join in any movement that would terminate that agreement."

Leading labor men say there is no prospect of a renewal of the fight between the building trades and the cont

ILLINOIS G. A. R. VETERANS MEET.

Thirty-fifth Annual Reunion at Peoria Today Attracts Thousands.

CITY ALREADY CROWDED.

Gov. Yates and His Staff and Prominent Men of Other States to Attend.

AUXILIARY BODIES GATHER.

Peoria, Ill., May 13.—[Special.]—The day before the opening of the thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held in this city during the next three days, finds a larger crowd on hand than is usually the case with first days on similar occasions. From early morning the influx of visitors and delegates continued, until by nightfall the hotels were well filled.

Department Commander Judge Joel Longenecker and his staff will arrive tomorrow on a special train from Chicago, and with the party will come Captain N. B. Thistlewood of Cairo, who is one of the candidates for Department Commander. Judge Harvey M. Trimble of Princeton, another candidate for the same place, and one who is said to have a strong following, arrived this afternoon and opened headquarters at the National Hotel. Fred M. Boyer of Olney, also a candidate, is expected to arrive tomorrow morning, as is General J. N. Reece of Springfield, who at the eleventh hour has announced himself in the race.

None Sure of Commandership.

There is some difference of opinion as to who stands the best chance of election, but Captain Thistlewood is said to have the backing of a large portion of the Chicago delegation, the other portion going presumably at Judge Trimble. Should Boyer divide the vote of the southern half of the State with Captain Thistlewood, there is some chance that Judge Trimble may be elected, otherwise the favors of war would seem to be with Captain Thistlewood. General Reece is not considered as a formidable candidate.

For the post of Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps the present incumbent, Mrs. Florence O. McClelland of Chicago, declines the nomination, and the choice of her successor may be said to be an open question. Several have been mentioned in connection with the place, but prophecies would be futile.

Governor and Staff to Attend.

The list of visitors who will be in attendance contains many distinguished names. It includes Governor Yates and staff, Governor Van Sant of Minnesota, General John C. Black, General J. C. Smith, and Frank O. Lowden of Chicago; General E. B. Hamilton of Quincy, nearly all of the Past Commanders of the State, General Gray of Madison, Wis., Past Commander of the Department of Wisconsin; National Commander Alexander of the Sons of Veterans, and a long list of others, all of whom have expressed their intention of being present.

On Wednesday a parade will take place, in which all the G. A. R. men present will take part. Sixteen companies of militia also have given notice of their determination to be here and 1,000 Sons of Veterans will be in line.

Other Bodies Holding Reunions.

The Sons of Veterans are holding a field encampment and have pitched 100 tents for the accommodation of the delegates and military companies. The sessions will be held in the magnificent new Coliseum, recently erected at a cost of nearly $75,000, and capable of seating 6,500 persons. Two large camp fires will be held and there will be several regimental reunions at different places throughout the city. The ex-Prisoners of War also will hold a reunion.

Governor Yates and his staff will arrive on Wednesday on a special train, and will head the parade in the afternoon.

The public and business edifices of the city are profusely decorated and the city has prepared to give a royal welcome to the veterans. The railroads have given a cheap fare for the occasion, and it is expected that not less than 50,000 strangers will be in the city during the encampment.

The session will close with the election of officers and the selection of the next place of meeting on Thursday morning. Rockford is said to be slated for the next encampment and probably will have little opposition, as it is felt that the northern part of the State is entitled to recognition at the hands of the encampment.

VETERANS TO DEMAND INQUIRY.

Soldiers Who Fought Under Gen. Harrison Want Explanation of His Son's Dismissal.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 13.—[Special.]—Indiana veterans of the civil war are en route to Logansport to attend the annual encampment of the Indiana G. A. R. A resolution has been prepared by Grand Army men of this city calling for an investigation of the dismissal of Colonel Russell Harrison by the War department. It is their opinion that it will be adopted practically without objection. Indiana friends of ex-President Harrison say that interest in Russell Harrison's case is increasing every day, and that the War department will have to take action. It was learned today that at the meeting of the Indiana Loyal Legion at Lafayette a letter, written by ex-President Harrison to L. T. Mitchener of Washington on his son's dismissal, was read for the first time, and that it aroused the Loyal Legion to a high degree. The Indiana G. A. R. comprises 16,211 veterans, according to a bulletin issued today.

TWO IN RACE FOR COMMANDER.

Milton Garrigus and Erie E. Georgia Are Only Candidates for Head of Indiana G. A. R., with Former in Lead.

Wabash, Ind., May 13.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the G. A. R. for the Department of Indiana, to be held at Logansport, beginning Tuesday, two candidates only are announced for Department Commander. They are Milton Garrigus of Kokomo and Erie E. Georgia of Muncie. Mr. Garrigus, who is a veteran politician, has a long lead at this time, and it is not likely that he will be defeated. It is practically understood that R. M. Smock, who for eight years has been Adjutant General, will be chosen again for the place.

NORTHEASTERN TO TAKE CARGO.

Third Vessel in Chicago-European Line Begins Loading Today for Its Trip to London.

The steamer Northeastern, third of the Chicago-European line, will come up from the shipyard at South Chicago tomorrow and will take on a cargo of packing-house products and glucose for London, England. The Northeastern will carry no agricultural implements, like the two boats already on the way. The Northtown, last of the ships, will sail for Hamburg about June 1.

Speaker Sherman Has Neuralgia.

Speaker L. Y. Sherman, who is at the residence of Dr. J. B. McFatrich, had an attack of neuralgia yesterday morning which changed his condition for the worse during the day. Last night he improved and at a late hour it was reported by Dr. McFatrich that he was resting and appeared to have recovered from the attack.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies are greatly benefited by the use of the genuine Dr. Bagot's Angostura Bitters.

DREADS THREAT OF MAFIA

FELIX LABRIOLA WARNED BY UNSIGNED LETTERS IN RED.

Twice Attacked by Enemies, but After Three Years' Search Succeeds in Running Down the Despoiler of His Family—Wife and Daughter Also Arrested and Appear in Justice Court—Former "Queen of Italian Quarter" Central Figure in Queer Events.

Mrs. Mary Labriolo, until three years ago known as the "Queen of the Italian quarter," was the central figure in a case before Justice Dooley yesterday at the Maxwell street police court, involving what promises to be a Mafia plot, the breaking up of a family, several shooting affairs, and a trial for attempted murder. The complainant was Felix Labriolo and the defendants were his wife, Mrs. Mary Labriolo; his daughter, Mary; Geatano Bergamo and Vito Cupiotto. Disorderly conduct was the simple charge made, but around it was woven a series of complications, threats, and mystery which have greatly excited the Italian colony during the last three years. Justice Dooley continued the hearing until May 19 to give the complainant time to perfect a stronger case. At a late hour the defendants had failed to secure bonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Labriolo lived together happily for thirteen years. He is an agent for the Star Brewing company. Mrs. Labriolo possessed great beauty, wielded a great influence among her country people, and had many admirers. None of the latter brought a cloud over the Labriolo household until Geatano Bergamo, an Italian painter, barber, and musician, began playing court to the "queen." He was a friend of Labriolo's, and it is alleged he took advantage of the courtesies shown him to win Mrs. Labriolo. She left her husband July 20, 1898, and went to live with her new suitor.

Labriolo Twice Attacked.

Since then many events have occurred involving the principals in the affair, which best are summed up as follows:

July 25, 1898—Mrs. Labriolo appeared at the house, and carried away Maggie, also called Mary, the eldest daughter.

Aug. 29, 1898—Bergamo and two friends visited Labriolo's house. A shooting followed, resulting in Bergamo and Martio Decoto being wounded.

Aug. 30, 1898—Labriolo swore out warrants against these parties for kidnaping, but the cases were dismissed.

Sept. 3, 1899—Bergamo and Labriolo met on a Harrison street car at the corner of Lincoln street, got in a fight, and Bergamo was again wounded.

April 18, 1900—Case was tried before Judge Brentano and dismissed.

May 5, 1901—Labriolo discovered that Bergamo, his wife, and daughter were residing at 986 Thirteenth street.

When Labriolo learned the whereabouts of his wife and daughter and Bergamo he went to the Maxwell Street Station and got out warrants on the charge of disorderly conduct, and accompanied by a patrol load of police raided the house. The wife and daughter were taken into custody. The next day while going to the house Labriolo found another Italian, Vito Cupiotto, trying to enter. The two had a quarrel and revolvers were drawn, but no shots fired. Anxious to make a clean sweep, Labriolo had this man arrested, too, and booked under the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

On Sunday night as Labriolo was walking past the house in Thirteenth street he met Bergamo. Both drew their revolvers, but before they could fire friends had seized them and the police were called. Sergeant O'Donnell and a large squad made their appearance, and the last of the quartet that Labriolo had been following for three years was locked up.

In Fear of the Mafia.

During this time Labriolo had been in constant dread of the Mafia. Two years ago he received an unsigned letter threatening him with a dire fate if he continued his search, or associated with any women. Letters in red ink were delivered at both his house and office every few weeks. One contained a symbolic threat, which caused him to stay indoors day and night and to keep his revolver within reach. It bore a skull and crossbones, with carious inscription, a hand holding a dagger, from which dropped what was supposed to be blood, and in one corner the rough sketch of a bulldog with a bone in its mouth. In the same letter was a print of opera glasses. One of the letters reads as follows:

"When we want your woman we got her and we get you, too. We get you to cut you to pieces, and we get her to write in the saloon. You can wait all you want and we will make pieces out of her, too, and it is all your fault. Mr. Bergamo is the finest gentleman in America. You can find your woman dead in the saloon. You never knew me when you ordered three glasses of beer in the saloon. I did not drink, for I knew you. I wanted to shoot you down in the door. Don't take Julia any more to your house. She will be killed, and you, too, if you don't stop."

The author of these letters is not known, but the police have an idea they were dictated to Labriolo's daughter, who was with Mrs. Labriolo, and who went to the Gladstone School under the name of Rose Letsta. Labriolo is as anxious to regain possession of her as he is to get revenge on Bergamo. Habeas corpus proceedings will be started to get her before Judge Tuthill and have her placed in some children's home.

DIVIDES C. H. FARGO ASSETS.

United States Supreme Court Decides All Creditors of the Company Shall Share Alike.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today an opinion was handed down reversing the Court of Appeals in its decision of the case of the American Oak Leather company and others against the United States Rubber company and others and affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court. This requires the receiver for C. H. Fargo & Co. to distribute the assets of the company among all the creditors.

In 1896 C. H. Fargo & Co., boot and shoe dealers, failed. They gave preferences to the United States Rubber company for $145,400, to the L. Candee company for $38,300, and to the Metropolitan National Bank for $25,250. The tangible assets of the firm were seized by these preferred creditors. A month later the American Oak Leather company and other creditors, with claims aggregating $142,600, attacked the preferences to the two rubber companies and the bank.

When the case reached the Court of Appeals decision was rendered which in effect deprived the rubber companies and the bank of any share in the distribution. By today's opinion all creditors share alike.

RECEIVER FOR BUFFALO BANK.

Savings and Loan Association to Be Absorbed by a New York Company.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 13.—Justice Childs today appointed Tracy C. Becker receiver of the Buffalo Savings and Loan association. His bond was fixed at $25,000.

The application was made in dissolution proceedings brought by the Attorney General's office on a report made by the State Superintendent of Banking, who alleges that it is "unsafe and unwise" for the Buffalo Savings and Loan association to continue business, as it is being absorbed by the Industrial Savings and Loan Association of New York.

ONE KILLED, ANOTHER DYING.

Joseph Flemming Dead at Peoria as Result of Runaway Accident, and Joseph Blumb Cannot Live.

Peoria, Ill., May 13.—[Special.]—Shortly before noon today a runaway team attached to a milk wagon dashed into a single buggy in which Joseph Flemming and Joseph Blumb were riding, completely telescoping it. Both rigs were demolished, and the two men were thrown beneath the fallen horses, where they were terribly injured. Flemming, 71 years of age, died tonight as the result of concussion of the brain, while Blumb is not expected to live.

Big Debts with No Assets.

Utica, N. Y., May 13.—Charles T. Scavilla, a real estate dealer in Syracuse, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; debts, $777,397; assets, nothing. Of his debts, $326,268 are secured.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Men's High Grade Shoes.

Low Quarter Shoes are Established as the Popular Footwear for 1901.

Advocated by Fashion.
Approved by Practical Shoemakers.

Our styles embody the latest designs and best values. The large assortment includes:

$3.50—Oxfords in Patent Leather, Wax Calf, Velour Calf and Vici Kid.

$5.00—Oxfords in French Calf, Patent Leather, Lacker Calf, Russia Calf, Vici Kid, Box Calf, Tan Vici.

$6.00—Oxfords in Patent Leather, French Calf, Vici Kid.

$6.50—Oxfords in French Calf, Patent Leather; Black Russia, Box Calf, Ideal Calf.

$7.00—Oxfords in Patent Leather, French Calf.

$7.50—Oxfords in French calf.

Double and Single Soles, Military, Custom, and Regular Heels. The designs range from the severely plain to the fancy trimmed.

The shapes include the London, English Bull Dog, Narrow English, Plain French, Orthopedic, Broadway.

The lasts with drop toes, wing caps, and other new ideas in Shoe Decoration are shown.

2d Floor, Main Building.

DEATH RATE HIGH AMONG AGED PEOPLE OF CHICAGO.

Total Number Less, but Great Jump in Fatalities of Persons Over 60—Health Department for Water "Waste."

According to the weekly bulletin of the Health department of Chicago the death rate among the aged is unusually high, though the total number of deaths was one-sixth less last week than the week before. During the previous week the proportion of deaths among those over 60 years of age was 23.6 in every 100 of the total deaths and last week it was 23.1 a hundred. This is an average of nearly 28 per cent higher than the normal death rate for this age period.

With the increasing age of the population this rate increases. In 1890 it was 12.3 per cent of the total mortality and ten years later it was 18.2 per cent. There has never before been such an increase as the present, and a glance at the causes of death shows it to be due to what have come to be called the group of "American diseases"—Bright's disease, heart diseases, and diseases of the nervous system.

It is hoped by the department that interest in the street-watering proposition will not be allowed to die out on account of the agitation against the alleged water wastage. From a sanitary standpoint running water is never wasted. The more of it that runs through the sewers the better for the public health.

The statement of mortality for the week is as follows:

	Week ended M'y 11, 1901.	M'y 4, 1901.	M'y 12, 1900.
Total deaths, all causes	471	568	527
Death rate per annum per 1,000	18.97	18.77	16.18

SUES A DOCTOR FOR DAMAGES.

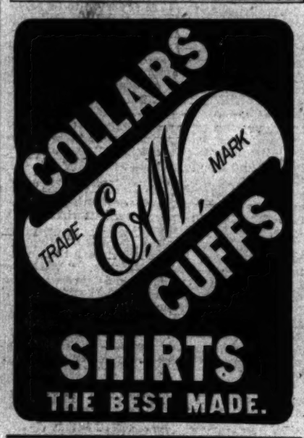
Max Heinrich Wants $25,000 from Dr. William Doepp for Death of the Former's Wife.

Max Heinrich, a singer, has brought suit in the Superior Court against Dr. William Doepp for $25,000 damages. Dr. Doepp was the attending physician at the time of Mrs. Heinrich's death last August, and it is now alleged by her husband that if she had received other treatment her recovery might have been possible. Dr. Doepp said last night, "Mrs. Heinrich died suddenly from meocarditis. I was where the family could have called me at any hour, never being out of the city or reach of the telephone."

LIVED TO PASS CENTURY MARK.

Mrs. Abigail Pugh, 103 Years Old, Dies at Home of Granddaughter—Born in 1797.

Mrs. Abigail Pugh, who passed the century mark of her life three years ago, died at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Pye, 73 East Huron street, at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening. Mrs. Pugh was born in Addison, N. Y., on Nov. 25, 1797. She was married twice and was the mother of eight children. She retained all her faculties to the last. The funeral will be held from the residence of Mrs. Pye this morning at 10 o'clock.



Brilliancy unsurpassed.

ELECTRO SILVER POLISH SILICON

Lustre that will last.

Never scratching, never wearing—At Grocers.

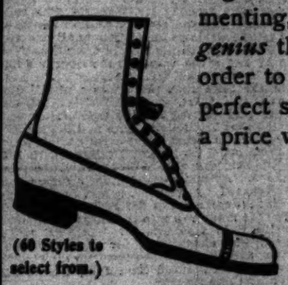
IF YOUR HAIR is Gray, Streaked or Bleached, it can be restored to any beautiful color by The Imperial Hair Regenerator the acknowledged STANDARD HAIR COLORING for Gray or Bleached Hair. Colors are durable, easily applied, its use cannot be detected. Sample of hair colored free. Correspondence confidential. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 135 W. 23d-st., New York. Sold and applied by E. Burnham, 70-72 State-st., N. McCARTHY, 313 Wabash-av.

Hair. E. Burnham, Hair Goods, Removed to 70 and 72 STATE-ST., Directly Opposite the old location.

Revell's Desks THE LARGEST DISPLAY. THE LOWEST PRICES. ADAMS AND WABASH.

Shoe Genius.

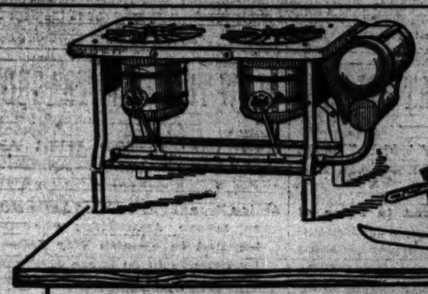
Now and then there comes a genius—one invented the steam engine, another the telegraph, another the telephone, another the electric motor. The Queen Quality SHOE FOR WOMEN is the work of another. Have you any conception of the art, the knowledge, the special study, the experimenting, the cost and the real genius that has been employed in order to produce these wonderfully perfect shoes, and produce them at a price within the reach of all?



(60 Styles to select from.)

New Styles for Spring, Indoors and Outdoors. One Price . . . $3 (Oxfords, $2.50)

Bailey & Co., 147 State St.



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You turn a valve right under your hand on the front of a WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE and you have a hot fire at once (with the heat concentrated in the cooking). The smaller sizes are handy for light housekeeping, summer cottages or camps, laundries, etc.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME Oil Stoves

are made in many sizes, with ovens and all conveniences. Sold everywhere. If your dealer does not have them, write to the nearest agency of

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Extraordinary Sale Men's Fine Suits at $15

Which have just been received from our New York factory. We consider these suits worth $20.00.

They comprise Blue and Black Unfinished Worsteds, Blue and Black Thibets, Blue and Black Serges, Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots and Flannels.

Styles—the latest, workmanship—the finest. They are the handsomest suits ever offered by us for $15.00.

BROWNING KING & CO.

Wabash and Madison.

A. L. WALCOTT, Manager.

STEINWAY PIANOS

"As one's eye rests on the deep blue of Long Island Sound, with its ever-changing panorama of white sails, one must envy a workman in the Steinway factories his window. It is fitting that such a spot should be the birthplace of the noblest musical instruments in the world."
—Diary of a Traveller.

A Steinway Piano, viewed from every standpoint, is a wise purchase. Besides giving superabundant satisfaction daily, it holds its value for years.

Lyon & Healy

Wabash Av. and Adams St.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION—CHICAGO, Ill., May 11, 1901.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., June 11, 1901, for construction of an addition to gun shed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office and at the office of the Quartermaster there. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application here, or to Quartermaster, Fort Sheridan, Ill. COLONEL E. B. ATWOOD, Chief Quartermaster.

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PIMPLES POSITIVELY CURED.

With my scientific treatments, specially prepared for each individual case, I speedily and permanently cure blackheads, large pores, pimples, and all disorders affecting the skin, the scalp and nervous system. Consultation in person, or by letter is free and strictly confidential. Call or write.

JOHN H. WOODBURY D. I., 163 STATE ST., cor. Monroe, CHICAGO.

OPTICIAN L. MANASSE WE HAVE MOVED TO 46 MADISON STREET.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

New golf hat section, third floor, new building.

Correct styles in golf hats.

Observant followers of fashion are aware that Mandel Brothers were identified with the correct 1901 styles in golf hats long before others really knew what to show. Our inimitable, original, dashing, daring conceptions are still the style standard among smartly dressed golfers, and approved by the recognized leaders of the golf tournament for 1901.

In Sumatras the trimming is golf red and golf green, with quill held by gold button. French fur felt fedoras are trimm'd with pompon in reds, grays, castors and whites. The Alpine effects are draped with silk of plain soft shades. These are the styles that have made our golf hat department famous.

A special display of golf hats and golf color schemes on raised platform, east end millinery section.

Wedding stationery

Dies, Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Book Plates, Stationery for country homes.

Perfection in every detail.

Engraving by expert engravers—on the premises; styles as dictated by Tiffany—finest grade of paper.

TRADE MARK Samples sent on request—prompt delivery—reasonable prices.

MOTH SEASON IS HERE! FURS STORED AND INSURED

Up-to-Date Sanitary Methods. No Chemicals Used.

Est. 1860. A. BISHOP & CO., The Reliable Furriers, 166 STATE-ST.

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Q.S.S. Co. FOR MAY AND JUNE

Go To Bermuda

An ideal voyage to a paradise of flowers. Steamers sail weekly from New York. For illustrated pamphlets, passages, etc., write to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 39 Broadway, New York. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

KNOX World-Renowned HATS. Ladies' Perfect Style. Best Quality. Sailors, Walking, and Golfing Hats. Season 1901—On Sale. SHAYNE'S, 107 STATE STREET.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY. SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

Commencing Tomorrow at 10 a. m. We will sell at public auction for account of Fire Underwriters, at our temporary salesroom, 202 and 204 Van Buren-st., Chicago, $135,000 worth of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Linings, Wash Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.

On Friday, May 17, at 10 a. m. AT OUR MAIN SALESROOMS 207 and 209 Madison-st., Chicago, $30,000 worth of Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Draperies, Lace Curtains, etc., etc., etc.

All in nearly perfect condition. SAMUEL GANS.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

CANADA WILLING TO TALK ISSUES.

Joint High Commission Will Resume Its Sessions in July Next.

ENGLAND TAKES A HAND.

Agreement with the Dominion Over Chief Points of Dispute Believed Likely.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL CITY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., May 13.

Negotiations for the settlement of a number of questions in dispute between the United States and Canada will be resumed about July 1, when the Joint High commission will have a sitting in this city.

Will Resume Negotiations with Canada in July.

When the commission adjourned at its last session the attitude of the commissioners regarding the Alaskan boundary question was such that it was impossible to reach an agreement on any of the questions in dispute, and it was given out that the commission would not resume its sessions.

Acting under instructions of the British government, however, Premier Laurier has conferred with the officials of the Dominion government, with the result that they have notified this government they are prepared and willing to reopen the sessions of the commission during this summer, the meetings to be held in this city. Acting Secretary Hill has notified the Canadian Premier that the United States is entirely willing to reopen negotiations, and that arrangements with this end in view will be made when Secretary Hay returns to Washington.

The members of the commission are Senator Fairbanks, chairman; ex-Senator Faulkner, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Representative Payne of New York, ex-Minister John A. Kasson of Iowa, T. Jefferson Coolidge, ex-Minister to France; and Chandler P. Anderson of New York, representing the United States, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Finance; Sir Lewis G. Davies, Minister of Marine; the Hon. John Charlton, member of the Canadian Parliament; Sir John Winter, Premier of Newfoundland; and Henri Bourassi, member of Parliament, representing Canada.

Among the most important of the twelve questions which will be brought before the commission are the delimitation and establishment of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary line, the revision of the Rush-Bagot treaty pertaining to the number of naval vessels to be maintained on the great lakes, the mining rights of citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other, fur sealing in Bering Sea and the waters of the north Pacific, the alien labor laws applicable to the subjects or the citizens of the United States and Canada.

Ambassador Pauncefote has made arrangements to locate the British Embassy at Newport for the summer and has leased the Rham cottage for the purpose.

Secretary Root today issued an order giving in full the details of the new army organization. It fixes the total strength of the army at 77,287 officers and men, and determines the proportion of this force to be made up of cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, and the staff departments. The cavalry will consist of twelve troops of eighty-five enlisted men, and, together with the non-commissioned officers and musicians, this force will consist of 15,840 men.

New Army Will Have a Total of 77,287 Men.

There will be 126 companies of coast artillery, 100 enlisted men to each company, making a total for this branch of the service of 13,734 men. There will be thirty batteries of field artillery, each company consisting of 100 men, making the enlisted men in the field artillery corps 18,862. There will be thirty regiments of infantry. Each regiment will consist of twelve companies of 104 men each, making a total strength of 28,620, this number including the non-commissioned officers and musicians.

The engineer corps will consist of 1,262 men. This makes the total enlisted strength in the line of the army 74,504. In the staff departments, military academy, Indian scouts, and recruiting parties there will be 2,783 men, bringing the total up to 77,287.

As rapidly as the increase of the enlisted force of the artillery makes the appointment of officers possible, fourteen additional batteries of field artillery and thirty-two additional companies of coast artillery will be organized under the direction of the division and department commanders by making transfers from existing batteries and companies, the non-commissioned officers and men to be divided, so far as practicable, in such a way as to give equal promotion to the non-commissioned officers and to give to each battery and company the same proportion of experienced artillerists, both the old and new batteries and companies being raised to the strength prescribed by the assignment of recruits or transfers from the cavalry or infantry.

Mrs. Leiter has arranged to spend the summer in Europe in company with Lady Curzon, and will start some time the first of July. Until then Mr. and Mrs. Leiter will stay at their summer home on Lake Geneva.

Secretary Root has before him a draft of a general order which will be issued shortly providing for the return of the regulars from the Philippines. It is likely that none of the regular troops now in the Philippines will be brought home before August. The first of the commands to come back will be the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third Infantry, the Fourth Regiment of cavalry, and the four original batteries of the Third Artillery.

Regulars to Be Brought Home Are Announced.

This will make a substantial draft upon the force under General MacArthur, and may necessitate bringing back only about as many more troops to make up the required force of 10,000 he proposes to withdraw.

After these troops have come back it is possible that the Ninth Infantry will be summoned home. The army transports will be busily engaged until July 1 in the transportation of volunteer regiments now in the Philippines, all of which must be mustered out by June 30.

Colonel Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, has been appointed President of the Mississippi River commission. This was done on the recommendation of General Gillespie, the chief of engineers, who recently vacated the position now filled by Colonel Stickney. The latter has been attached to the commission for nearly twenty years and has been its senior member since General Gillespie left it.

Mississippi River Work Turned Over to Col. Stickney.

Colonel Stickney also is President of the Mississippi River commission and is now stationed at St. Louis.

Colonel Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, has been made a member of the commission to complete its complement. Colonel Adams is now on duty at New Orleans, in charge of the river and harbor work in that vicinity, including the coast defenses at the entrances of the Mississippi River and at Sabine Pass.

Edwin H. Conger, the United States Minister to China, spent several hours at the Capitol this afternoon and met a number of employés whom he knew when he was a member of Congress. Mr. Conger will leave for New York tomorrow, and after a short stay there will visit his home in Iowa. He will return here in June for the purpose of having a conference with the President.

Minister Conger Visits Friends at the Capitol.

On the 1st of May the International Labor office began its work in Basel, in the same country where the central office of the Red Cross society, the International Telegraph bureau, the Bureau for the Regulation of International Freight Tariffs, the Latin Monetary union, and the International Postal union already are in operation.

International Labor Office Begins Its Work.

Most of the institutions above mentioned are the real organs of the associated governments of the world, some of them, especially the Red Cross society and the Universal Postal union, embracing all the civilized nations of the four quarters of the globe.

The International Labor office apparently will have at first a less pronouncedly official character than the bureaus already in existence, but the account of its origin and purpose, compiled from a report of its director, Professor Stephen Bauer of the University of Basel, formerly professor of political economy in the University of Chicago, shows that its scope is distinctly international and that it already is recognized by several governments. It is the partial realization of plans that long have been the subject of discussion, sometimes between the governments of European nations and sometimes between private representatives of their people.

The first meeting of the association will take place on Sept. 27 and 28, 1901, in Basel. Its main purpose will be permanently to constitute the association. In the meantime, national sections will try to promote interest for social reform in their respective countries.

Senator Hawley, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, was at the War department and had a talk with the various officials, including Secretary Root. He said the anti-canteen feature of the army law was creating such comment in various parts of the country that the opposition to the canteen was dying out gradually in the recognition of its commendable features. He said there was no doubt that Congress would repeal the section of the law which prohibited the canteen.

Opposition to Army Canteen Is Dying Out.

Further readjustment of salaries of postmasters of the Presidential class were made today as follows: The changes in nearly all cases were increases in the present salaries, the business of the postoffices in every section having shown unusual gains during the last year. In some instances reductions are made, but these places are not numerous. The increases in Illinois are:

More Changes in Postmasters' Pay Are Announced.

Kewanee	$2,400 to $2,500	Havana	1,700 to 1,800
G'rnville	2,000 to 2,100	Lacon	1,400 to 1,500
Hinsdale	1,800 to 2,000	K'hburg	1,300 to 1,400
Harvard	1,800 to 1,900	Kirkw'd	1,000 to 1,100
H'peston	1,800 to 1,900		

The reductions in Illinois are:

J'n'ville	$1,900 to 1,800	Hospital	1,100 to 1,000
Highland	1,600 to 1,500		

Muskegon, Mich., is increased from $2,700 to $2,800.

In Minnesota the increases are:

Rochester	$2,300 to 2,400	Pel'n Rapids	and
Sleepy Eye	1,800 to 1,900	Renville	1,200 to 1,300
Preston	1,400 to 1,500	Pine City	1,000 to 1,100
Red Lake Falls	1,300 to 1,400		

The reductions in Minnesota are:

Princeton	$1,600 to 1,500	Rush City	1,300 to 1,200
Shakopee	1,400 to 1,300		

Weyauwega, Wis., is increased from $1,100 to $1,200 and Wonewoc is reduced from $1,500 to $1,300.

Williams, Ia., is transferred to the Presidential class with a salary of $1,000.

British Warship at Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 13.—H. M. S. Warspite arrived this morning from South American via San Diego.

The Tribune Amateur Gardeners' Contest

Home of A.N.Darling 462 Grand Ave. Showing Transformation of Rear Porch and Yard

Desk Sergeant William McGuire of the Central Station is one of the many South-Siders engaged in improving the grounds around their homes as a result of THE TRIBUNE's crusade for a more beautiful city. Mr. McGuire's home, 7638 Stony Island avenue, is as picturesque as any on the South Side, being an exact reproduction of the famous Washington mansion at Mount Vernon.

After the World's Fair, when the State buildings were offered for sale, Sergeant McGuire bought in the Virginia Building, moved it from the fair grounds to the present site, and made it his home. The surroundings of the place are naturally beautiful. The house sits in the center of a large yard, and is surrounded by a grove of massive oak trees. The grounds are prettily laid out with flower beds, shrubs, and bushes.

Sergeant McGuire's two daughters, Lillian and Carlotta, are much interested in gardening, and devote most of their time making the home surroundings beautiful. The house stands beside the Hammond street car line and attracts much attention from passengers.

LETTERS ON THE COMPETITION.

Interest in Movement to Beautify the City Continues to Grow.

Among the many letters received by THE TRIBUNE from people interested in amateur gardening are the following:

Remedy for Unruly Chickens.

Editor of The Tribune: In your paper today I read of the woe endured by Mrs. Hirsh of Calumet avenue over her neighbor's Cochin fowls. That can be remedied with no expense, little trouble, and not hurt the hens—while their picking will benefit the garden by destroying the bugs. Let Mrs. H. put a large chicken foot on a piece of paper, let it be pressed down so as to spread out well, then with a pencil mark all around. Cut out, leaving a narrow, straight end to fit around the leg.

Send the boys to the tailor shops to ask for pieces of thick cloth, cut out by paper pattern twice as many pieces as there are chicken feet to trouble, sew two pieces together, put a foot in, then sew strongly, but not tight, around the leg.

For an hour or two the hens will make a great fuss, but that is all. They can't stratch, yet they will not suffer, and one pair of these shoes will last an entire season, or rather, until everything is so well grown that no fowls can do any hurt. My grandmother, in New Hampshire, always shod her poultry. My father, in Wisconsin, did the same, and they always had fine gardens and prize fowls.

MRS. M. W. FERSLEN.
Genoa, De Kalb County, Ill.

Another Well Wisher.

Editor of The Tribune: Please enter the name of Ida M. Caberey, 9745 Prospect avenue. She desires to compete for the prize you offer for the best garden. It is a good work, and we wish you much success in the undertaking.

MARY C. CABEREY,
9745 Prospect avenue.

Awakens Interest in Gardening.

Editor of The Tribune: I am sure your offers ought to awaken an interest in gardening, and where people own their own homes it is quite possible to do something.

We have given out flower seeds, and hope that a greater interest will be manifested. Indeed, I am sure that every year there is a larger number of people who have plants, window boxes, or gardens. Wishing I might be of some use,

MARY E. MCDOWELL,
University of Chicago Settlement.

Editor of The Tribune: Please enter my name in your garden competition. I am beautifying a vacant lot. I have planted trees, bushes, and flowers. It is a great blessing for this city, the work your paper is undertaking, to inspire the property-owner to clean and improve the vacant property around his own home. Push it along. It is a good thing.

I. S. LURIE.

HINTS FOR AMATEURS—NO. 25.

...MORE ADVICE ABOUT ROOF GARDENS...

The great probabilities for roof gardening in the thickly populated districts of the city are by no means visionary, and astonishing results may be obtained for a small outlay.

By a roof garden is understood boxes filled with soil and planted and placed according to the fancies of its owner. To cover the entire roof with soil would require especially constructed roofs.

Vegetables, flowers, and vines may have an equal share of the roof garden, and on an elaborate scale tubs with oleanders, orange trees, dates, palms, etc., can be used with great advantage.

But with all these greenhouse luxuries of tropical or semi-tropical plants at disposal I doubt whether the results obtained are more pleasing and effective than that gained by planting a few boxes with annuals. Shrubbery and other hardy plants are not to be recommended for the roof garden. They need more root space and suffer easily from insufficient water. Many of them are injured during continuous cold weather by freezing dry, and they are heavy to move about.

Take it all in all we have better and more effective plants for this kind of gardening. Boxes for flowers may be constructed in any size desired, but they should not be less than 7x9 inches deep, for small vegetables such as lettuce and radishes 4x6 inches deep will suffice. Boxes for vines may be any desired length, but they should not be less than nine inches wide by nine inches deep.

Such vigorous and spreading kinds as the Japanese hops and wild cucumber vines are better planted in small tubs or boxes holding one to one and one-half cubic feet of earth and placed from six to eight feet apart. In this way they may be utilized for constructing arbors of any desired shape or as a screen.

As roof gardens are subject to more or less high winds the training vines should be limited to certain heights and if sheltered from the north or southwest so much the better.

For screening we have the morning glory and madeira vine; for arbors, Japanese hops, wild cucumbers, and ornamental gourds; for arching or festooning, cobaea scandéns and moon flowers; for hanging down on the house wall, nasturtium, maurandya, California poppy, and thumbergia; for a subtropical corner, castor oil plant, tobacco plant, trumpet flower (not trumpet vine), and princen feather.

In selecting flowers for the boxes only such varieties that will stand the parching sun should be planted—poppies, phlox, marigold, pot marigold, larkspur, snap dragon, portulaca, sweet alyssum, petunia, bachelors's button, straw flowers, globe amaranth, candy tuft, Swan River daisy, broccoli, calliopsis, asters, and nicotiana affinis. The last named kind expands its numerous white flowers after sundown and is attractive under the glare of a light or in the moonlight.

Of bulbous plants that will give satisfaction there are tube roses, gladioli, and tigridia lilies. The roof garden is apt to become dry and constant watching is necessary.

EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

I desire to compete for the prizes you offer for the best garden and window displays.

Name.....

Address.....

HISTORY AND MYTHOLOGY OF TREES—NO. 5.

Many trees, as well as flowers, because of fancied associations with the holy family or the apostles, have received good or bad reputations, according to their works. It is known with much certainty that Judas hung himself from a large variety of trees, which have since shown their shame and repentance for aiding and abetting his suicide by permanent characteristics of a somewhat varied and remarkable nature. The cross seems to have been constructed from many kinds of wood, each of which has since been a specific for human ills or a safeguard against lightnings or tempests.

One tradition accounts for the origin of the cross by stating that an angel gave Seth three seeds to put into Adam's mouth when he should die. From these grew an olive, a cypress, and a cedar, which became the miraculous rods of Moses and David. Later they were thrown into a pool of water, which became the Pool of Bethesda, where, taking root, they developed into a cedar, from which the cross was made. Hence the cedar—also the oak and willow, which were also accredited with having furnished material for the building of the cross—are never struck by lightning or approached by snakes.

The aspen trembles because Judas hung himself from its branches, and the willow droops for a similar reason. Another cause for the aspen's agitation was brought about, according to a German legend, by the fact that when the holy family, during its flight into Egypt, entered into a dark forest, all the trees save the aspen bowed their heads in reverence. The holy child, noticing the exception, cursed the tree, and it has trembled ever since. The reason that Joseph was called upon to take Mary as his wife was due to the remarkable behavior of his staff. This rod was cut from an oleander, and when it suddenly blossomed forth and a white dove settled upon it Joseph's calling and election were assured. The flowers of the oleander were originally white, but after the crucifixion they became red.

Groves of trees have been created and destroyed to serve the dictates of superstition. It is an old custom in the Tyrol that every newly-married couple shall plant a pine tree, which has resulted in a beautiful grove—doubtless full of suggestion to the Tyrolean swains and maidens. The Germans believe that kernels from the pine cones, if gathered on St. John's eve, will make those who eat them shotproof for twenty-four hours. An eye witness states that at the commencement of the Franco-German war sprigs of pine and pine cones were fastened to the railway carriages that were bearing the soldiers into France.

In the early days the church believed that walnut trees were the abiding places of demons. A beautiful grove of these trees is said to have been destroyed in Rome by order of Paschal II. and the ground purified, before a church could be built in its neighborhood. In Italy the walnut is considered to be a sorcerer's tree, and to sleep in its shade is sure to bring misfortune.

Huldah, or Hilda, was the northern mother of the elms. From the fiber of the elm the first woman was formed, and called Embla. The tree is supposed to be immune from lightning, and in many parts of the country the successive stages of its leaf development in the spring determine the planting time for many farm products. Allied in a legendary sense with the elm is the elder, so called from the Danish elle, or fairy. The tree is closely associated with the Danes, and is supposed to spring up wherever their blood has been shed. Hilda resents any injury to the wood, and if any one holds elder berries on the night of Jan. 6, which is Hilda's night, the devils, that are abroad in great force, will impart to them much strength. In Dresden elder keeps harm away. In the Tyrol crosses are made from it and planted on graves, and if they take root it is an assurance that the soul of the departed is at rest.

The hazel is another form of much power. The word signifies mystery, and from the pagan rites in which it figured comes the word hazing. The holy family is said to have at one time taken refuge beneath a hazel bush, and hence it affords a protection against lightning. Being favored by the pixies, who guard the treasures of the earth, the hazel is generally selected for divining rods, as the pixies will guide its movements to the desired object. The rod must be cut either on St. John's eve, on Sunday, or on Good Friday, and must be christened Caspar if it is to discover gold, Balthasar if silver, and Melchoir if water.

If one desires to slay a distant enemy it may be accomplished by tying knots in a willow bough and repeating the name of the proposed victim. The sisters of Phaeton, bewailing their fate on the shores of Eridanus, were changed into willows, and in Prussia it is thought that the wood gives birth to serpents. A twig tied in five knots will cure toothache when it withers. Maple wood seems to be an arboreal elixir vitæ, as in many parts of England children are passed through maple branches to insure long life. The practice is still kept up in Sussex, and recently the people rose in protest when an old maple tree was about to be cut down.

FATAL WRECK OF RIVER STEAMER

City of Paducah Goes Down in Mississippi, Drowning Two Passengers in Cabin.

MANY OF CREW MISSING.

Accident Happens Late at Night While Boat is Heavily Loaded with Corn.

STORIES OF THE RESCUED

Grand Tower, Ill., May 13.—[Special.]—The steamer City of Paducah, bound from St. Louis to Paducah, went to the bottom near Bremkhorsts Landing, six miles north of here, last night, after striking a snag.

Two persons are known to be dead and several of the crew of the boat are reported missing.

The known dead are:

BELL, J. W., of Bells Landing, Tenn.
GARDNER, MISS M., of St. Louis.

Many of Crew Missing.

The Captain reports as missing:
Johnson, Watchman Charles, of St. Louis.
Fireman.
Pastry cook.
Deck sweep.
Texas tender.
Sixteen roustabouts.

The vessel is valued at $15,000 and the cargo at $75,000. Both are considered total losses.

Belonged to Tennessee Packet.

The boat belonged to the St. Louis and Tennessee Packet company and was in charge of Captain W. D. Kirkpatrick of Clifton, Tenn., a master of forty years.

The Captain testifies that the boat was in No. 1 condition and that the obstruction was unseen. The boat was loaded with corn, meats, cornmeal, flour, and groceries.

The bodies of the two passengers who were drowned have been recovered.

All of the officers were saved. First Mate Tobias Royal of St. Louis says only about twelve passengers were on board, and that all were saved except two. The body of Dr. J. W. Bell was taken out of his stateroom, and the remains of a young woman from St. Louis were recovered from her stateroom. Several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry was found on her body.

Part of Boat Above Water.

Only the texas and the hurricane deck are above water, which reaches to the skylights of the cabins. All the staterooms are completely filled with water.

The steam boat drifted a third of a mile below the landing before it sank. The first mate says the boat went down within three minutes after striking the snag. He was on the cabin deck and escaped by climbing through the skylight.

It is supposed that most of the missing deckhands, who were on the lower deck, were washed down the river and may have escaped.

Thomas Johnston, watchman of the boat, who is said to be among the lost, was 85 years old and had been a steamboat man for sixty years. He lived in St. Louis.

Rescued Passengers Tell Story.

Miss Fannie Block, who in company with her parents, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Block, was going from St. Louis to Evansville, Ind., was roused about 10:30 o'clock from sleep by a sudden jar. She asked her mother if her berth had broken, and no sooner had the words passed her lips than water rushed into the apartments, and they were compelled to act quickly to save their lives. With four others they escaped to the Illinois shore by holding on to drift wood and swimming. They lost all their clothes and valuables and had nothing but their underwear and blankets about them.

YATES APPOINTS HIS STAFF.

Jasper N. Reece Again Made Adjutant General of the State—Four Chicagoans Selected.

Springfield, Ill., May 13.—[Special.]—Governor Yates announced the appointment of General Jasper N. Reece of this city to be Adjutant General at 3 o'clock this afternoon. General Reece is reappointed to the position which he has had the last four years under Governor Tanner, and which he also held for four years at a previous time, this making his third term as Adjutant General of the State.

Governor Yates also announced the appointment of the entire general staff, as follows:

Colonel James B. Smith, Clay City, Assistant Adjutant General.
Colonel George M. Moulton, Chicago, Inspector General.
Colonel H. S. Dietrich, Chicago Inspector of Rifle Practice.
Colonel Nicholas Senn, Chicago, Surgeon General.
Colonel E. R. Bliss, Chicago, Judge Advocate.

DENMARK HONORS DR. FENGER.

King Christian Confers on the Surgeon the Order of the Cross of Danneborg.

Dr. Christian Fenger of 209 La Salle avenue has been given the Order of the Cross of Danneborg by the King of Denmark in reward for his medicinal work in both Europe and America. It is over twenty-five years since Dr. Fenger left Denmark, his native land, for America. While there he did considerable surgical work, but his real reputation was earned here.

"I am proud of it," said Dr. Fenger last night, "for it was given to me as a reward for my work. I have not been in Denmark for years, but hope I am not forgotten. I did some work there in my younger days, but I do not care to say what it was. I suppose the order is given me as a reward for my work in America."

The decoration is a cross of gold and enamel set with four crowns. On it is the inscription, "Gud og Kongen," and near the top are the letters C. and R., "Christian, Rex."

OPERATION ON H. H. HONORE.

Treatment of His Eyes Reported Successful and He Will Return in a Few Days.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 13.—[Special.]—A successful operation was performed on H. H. Honoré's eyes today. The extreme age of the patient caused the family worry lest he would not be able to stand the operation. At the hospital tonight it was stated Dr. Schneider had performed a successful operation and that Mr. Honoré would return to Chicago after a few days' rest. Mrs. Potter Palmer, H. H. Honoré Jr., and A. C. Honoré and other members of the family were here and anxiously watched the result of the operation.

Is Found Dead in His Factory.

John Giesl, 55 years old, proprietor of a factory for bowling alley material at 21 North Green street, was found dead in his establishment yesterday. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of death. Giesl lived with his family at 800 South Trumbull avenue.

BILL VETOED; WOMAN INSANE.

Partello Claim Fails to Secure Signature of Gov. Yates—Creditors of Chicagoan Interested.

Springfield, Ill., May 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Zane Partello of Chicago became insane this afternoon in the Capitol, when it was announced that Governor Yates had vetoed the bill providing for payment of a claim of $40,000 long due her husband from the State of Illinois. With Partello she was waiting in the State building for news that the bill had been signed, and the shock of its rejection proved too great. She became violent and was removed in a closed carriage.

Partello's claim is for a balance due for work on the Pontiac reformatory several years ago. Creditors of Partello were interested in the allowance of the amount, as they hoped to secure a share of the money. Representatives of the creditors declare Partello agreed, if his claim was paid, to permit a part of the money to be turned over by the Auditor to those having accounts, and that after the passage of the measure he repudiated the promise. It is said this action angered the creditors so they exerted every possible influence to have the bill vetoed.

The Partellos, although residents of Chicago, are living at an obscure lodging-house, where they are registered as "Mr. and Mrs. William Zane, Waukegan." They have kept out of public view as much as possible while in the city.

SMITH MAY QUIT THE CABINET.

Retirement of Postmaster General Rumored—Henry Clay Evans Suggested as His Successor.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—[Special.]—Postmaster General Smith has given up the lease of the house he has occupied in this city since he entered President McKinley's Cabinet, three years ago, and the gossips have it that he intends within the year to resign his portfolio and go back to journalism.

It is intimated in connection with the report that on the retirement of Postmaster General Smith the President will fill the place by the appointment of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans.

HALL GIVEN OVER TO BABIES.

Children of University of Chicago Entertained—Young Butterworth and Stagg Jr. Clash.

Twenty-seven babies invaded Green Hall at the University of Chicago yesterday and romped through the corridors for two hours. It was Dean Marion Talbot's annual reception to the sons and daughters of the professors. Almost an equal number were prevented from attending by an epidemic of measles, which is prevalent in South Park.

A slight disagreement between Alonzo Stagg Jr. and Horace Butterworth Jr. was settled in manly fashion according to the teachings of their sires. Horace had the advantage of age and weight, but Alonzo was game to the last. When their anxious mammas rushed to the scene the young gladiators became reconciled and remained the best of friends.

The children were lined up by Miss Talbot and marched to the dining-room, where ice cream, molded in the form of brownies, was served. Miss Talbot was assisted in receiving by Misses Pratt, Borden, Meade, Blair, Linn, Dewey, Beckwith, and Straight.

Among the guests were Gardner Hale, son of Professor William Gardner Hale, Robert Loeb, son of Professor Jacques Loeb; Donald Jordan, Donald Fellows, Elizabeth Raycroft, Hedrick Stieglitz, Julius Stieglitz, Frederick Shipley, Millie Davenport, Janet Davenport, Eric Troop, Mabel Hubbard, and Cora Howland.

FINDS SCHOONER IN MIDLAKE.

Captain Kean Takes Boat in Tow in Lake Huron, but Loses It Near Goderich, Ont.

Goderich, Ont., May 13.—[Special.]—Captain Kean of the steamer Advance arrived here today and reports coming across the schooner Narragansett of Milwaukee in the middle of Lake Huron, twenty-five miles due east of Point Aux Barques. The crew had abandoned the boat and it was full of water. He put three of his men on board and towed the schooner towards Goderich for about three hours, when it suddenly sank about eleven miles northwest of Goderich.

EPWORTH LEAGUE'S BIRTHDAY.

Chicago Members to Hold Great Celebration in Auditorium—Similar Meetings All Over the World.

To commemorate the twelfth anniversary of the founding of the Epworth league, a celebration will be held tonight at the Auditorium. Similar meetings will be held in many other cities all over the world.

Governor Richard Yates, who is a member of the league, will preside at the Auditorium. Members of the league, who are expected to attend to the number of more than 5,000, will gather on the lake front and march to the Auditorium in battalions.

The meeting will open with an organ prelude by Walter R. Keller, and singing by the congregation under the leadership of Chorister Homer F. Stone. Then Governor Yates will deliver an address.

The league which began its existence in Cleveland, O., twelve years ago today, now extends over the civilized world and has a membership of over 2,000,000. The celebration which will begin at the Auditorium at 8 o'clock is but part of an international event. One and one-half million Epworth leaguers will celebrate the anniversary in America, while another half million members will spread the celebration over Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Liberia, Corea, China, Japan, and India.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Man Thought to Be Claus Peterson, Having Relatives in Cornelia Street, Run Down in Grand Avenue.

A man, believed from papers found in his pockets to be Claus Peterson, a solicitor for the Western Stone company, was killed at midnight by a Grand avenue electric car at the crossing of Grand avenue and West Chicago avenue. The man was driving at the time. His horse was killed. Henry Stines, the motorman, was arrested and is held at the West Chicago Avenue Station. It is believed the dead man had relatives at 765 Cornelia street. A policeman was sent there to report the death. The body was taken to Heidman's undertaking rooms at 875 West Chicago avenue.

SPECULATION IS SET BACK

WALL STREET TAKING TIME TO RECOVER FROM SHOCK.

Some Suspicion Is Aroused by Appreciation in Pacific Shares—Vanderbilt Interests Said to Be Desired as Calming Element in Western Railway Situation—Holdings of Saturday and Sunday Applied to Balancing Books—Talk of Steel Dividend.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 13.—[Special.]—Today's stock market, considered as a whole, reflected plainly the effects of last Thursday's violent, though short-lived, collapse. It is now generally conceded that the virtual absence of a market for securities for about an hour last Thursday forenoon was not a panic in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but was the result of unhealthy stock market conditions which were made effective by the unpremeditated corner in Northern Pacific common. As soon as it was announced that the banking houses which had it in their power to take advantage of the corner would not do so by enforcing deliveries of Northern Pacific stock and that a settlement on a reasonable basis would be made with those who had made purely speculative ventures on the short side of the stock, in ignorance of the suicidal risk they had taken, the market began to rally.

Further favorable developments, notably measures for the relief of the money market which were continued from Friday, contributed to a further improvement in prices. The suspension of business on Saturday, together with the intervening Sunday, enabled both brokers and their customers to arrange their affairs and determine exactly how they stood after the frightful shrinkage of values on Thursday morning. Moreover, the general suspension of business was utilized to arrange in the London market for an easy settlement with the shorts there.

All of these circumstances contributed to a strong local market during the first half of the day and the subsequent course of prices apparently demonstrated that the demand to cover shorts put out on the decline last week was freely supplied by the fortunate buyers at last Thursday's abnormally low prices and by speculators who were either wounded or frightened by the severe experiences of that day.

In consequence the improvement was not generally sustained, and the market as a whole must be described as irregular. In the early upward movement Union Pacific was the leader at a maximum advance of 11½ points. That stock was also more extensively dealt in than any other, the transactions in it being in excess of 200,000 shares and nearly one-fifth of the total. The only other stock in which the dealings exceeded 100,000 shares was United States Steel common. The sharp advance in Union Pacific intensified the natural curiosity of the street as to the source of the recent effective buying.

The most interesting theory advanced is that the stock is being acquired by the capitalists identified with the management of the New York Central and Chicago and Northwestern systems. Should they eventually prove to be in control of the property, the efforts of the present managers of the Union Pacific company to intervene in the Burlington, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern alliance will demonstrate to the public that even insiders, as they are popularly termed, are not infallible in conducting their strategic moves in the stock market.

That the railway situation of the country would be improved by the appearance of Vanderbilt interests as an important element in the management of the combined Union and Southern Pacific systems will hardly be seriously disputed by any one familiar with the transportation industry of the United States. It is not improbable that the events indicated have to an extent been made possible by the unfortunate occurrences of last week.

The destructive effect of a corner in a stock is shown by the fact that the dealings in Northern Pacific common today were only 800 shares, and the net fluctuation was an advance of 10 points. The sales were between 180 and 165%, and the closing was at the lower figure. These transactions doubtless represent the settlement of contracts between short sellers and buyers other than the banking house that represents the controlling interest in Northern Pacific and the bankers representing the capitalists who sought to acquire a majority of Northern Pacific stock. The principal activity in the railway list other than in Union Pacific was in Atchison issues, with the common sustaining a net loss of nearly 2 points after an early advance of the same amount on the final price of last Friday; St. Paul, which rose to 163½ and sustained a net loss of ⅝ per cent, closing at 157½; Missouri Pacific, for which about the same fluctuations were recorded, as for Atchison common; Southern Pacific, which closed 1¼ per cent lower than on Friday; Pennsylvania, at a net loss of nearly 3 points; and New York Central, which closed 3¼ per cent lower than on Friday.

Among the less active railway issues Baltimore and Ohio closed 5 points lower, Great Northern preferred 3⅝, and Texas and Pacific 1⅝ lower. On the other hand, Chesapeake and Ohio, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Jersey Central, Lake Erie and Western preferred, Twin City Rapid Transit, and Wisconsin Central preferred enjoyed noteworthy net gains.

In the industrial group United States Steel common was the leader in every respect, and on sales of over 100,000 shares closed nearly a point higher than on Friday. Sugar Refining, after an early advance of 2 points, closed a point lower. On prospects of favorable decisions in the litigation in which the two companies are involved and which were confirmed in the case of American Smelting, after the close of business, the stock of that company and of Amalgamated Copper, closed 2½ and 3 points higher, respectively. Continental Tobacco was also exceptionally strong at a reaction of a point closed 1¼ per cent higher. On moderate transactions International Power enjoyed a net gain of 2¼ points.

The falling off in the dealings in bonds was not as pronounced as that in stocks, but the course of prices like that in stocks, was irregular. The call money market was easier ruling at about 6 per cent.

On the decline in the Eries several large buying orders put in the market were executed by brokers who usually act for Mr. Morgan and his assistants. In quarters where best information usually prevails it is denied emphatically that James J. Hill has sold any of his Erie holdings. On the contrary it is declared that he now has larger interests than ever before in the Erie property. It is a known fact that recently he has had several conferences with Mr. Underwood, the new President, who is known to have been Mr. Hill's personal choice. There was today a revival of the talk that Erie first preferred stock is soon to be put on a dividend basis.

A report heard in many quarters of the street today and generally credited because of the excellence of the sources whence it came, was to the effect that the much talked of dividend on United States Steel preferred stock is to be declared in July next, and will be 1¾ per cent quarterly, placing the stock from the beginning on a 7 per cent basis. It is also declared that three months later the common stock will be put upon either a 5 or a 6 per cent basis. Banking houses identified with the property have been large buyers of the stock since the panic.

Interests close to John D. Rockefeller Jr. were quoting him today as saying that the plan of reorganization of the leather trust is practically perfected. This plan, so it is declared, includes the retirement of the preferred stock of the company. In the financial district the popular understanding is that Mr. Rockefeller's personal holdings in the Leather company amount to a full one-third of the entire capital stock. In addition he was credited with being a large buyer of the stock today.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The stock market made appreciable progress today toward that condition of hesitude which usually follows such a violent convulsion as that of last week. This was most notably shown in the volume of the dealings. The feverishness of the market and the wide extent of the fluctuations showed that sentiment was still much unsettled, but in this respect also there was not so wide a sweep of the pendulum. There was a pretty general upward movement at the opening, which might be sufficiently accounted for by the feeling of great relief over the tiding over of the Stock Exchange settlement in London. As there was known to exist a large short interest in Northern Pacific in that market in addition to large declines in other Americans since the last settlement, there was much uneasiness lest heavy losses and failures should result.

The news that a settlement with the shorts in Northern Pacific had been arranged which would allow them to cover at 140 was, therefore, an immense relief to sentiment in New York, which was in dread of a reflex action of renewed disorder in the London market. After only a short time Union Pacific began to absorb pretty much all the buying demand, and its buoyant flight of 11¼ points began to arouse obvious uneasiness among stock operators. After last week's experience the first thought aroused by any such movement is that another corner is in process of formation.

The bond market was generally strong, but not active. Total sales, par value, $5,000,000. United States new 4s advanced ¼ per cent and the 5s declined ¼ per cent on the last call.

Close—Money on call firm at 3@6 per cent; last loan, 5½; ruling rate, 6. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488⅛@488¼ for demand and at 484½@484¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 485½ and 488½@489; commercial bills, 483¾@484¼. Silver certificates, 60; bar silver, 59⅞; Mexican dollars, 45½. Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive, railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing May 11.	Closing May 13.
Am. Sugar	10,900	141	142½	140⅝	142
Am. Tobacco	18,400	124⅝	122⅝	123⅝	123
Am. Snuff pfd	200	125	125	125	.....
Am. Cotton Oil	200	26½	26½	26½	27
Am. Express	2,000	195	193	194½	190
Am. Smelting	2,500	79	78	79⅝	80
Do pfd	2,500	97⅛	96	96⅝	96
Amal. Copper	36,000	122	119⅝	121	131⅛
Atchison	27,700	76	74	74⅝	72⅞
Do pfd	27,700	98	95⅝	96⅝	97½
Am. Bicycle	900	7½	7	7½	7½
Do pfd	700	34½	33	34	33
Anaconda	5,600	49	45	45¼	46⅝
Am. Linseed	12,200	19¼	17½	19	18½
Do pfd	4,500	43	38	42	43
Am. Car Fdry	4,500	34½	32	32½	34
Do pfd	1,800	111	109	111	111
Am. Ice	1,000	36⅝	35½	36	36⅝
Do pfd	200	15½	15	15½	15
Am. Woolen	900	29½	28½	29½	29
Do pfd	200	99	98½	99	.....
Balt. Rap. Trans.	24,100	47½	44½	46½	46½
Balt. & Ohio	1,000	105	104	104	106
Do pfd	500	93	93	93	93
Balt. Un. Gas	200	111	111	111	.....
C. & A. E. pfd	3,800	41	40	40¼	40
Chi. & Alton	2,200	37	34½	37⅞	34½
Do pfd	700	72	71	72	.....
C. B. & Q.	2,100	192½	189	191	191
C. & N. W.	900	196½	195½	196½	196½
C. M. & St. P.	39,100	166½	159½	165½	165½
Do pfd	100	195	195	195	195
C. C. C. & St. L.	5,800	153	148	148	151½
Do pfd	300	125½	124½	124½	124½
Canada Southern	200	47½	47½	47½	.....
Ches. & Ohio	26,400	47½	44½	47½	45
Chi. R. I. & P. N.Y.	2,000	164	158	162	158
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,000	94½	93	93½	93½
Can. Pacific	11,000	110	106	108	106½
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,500	222½	216	218	218½
Chicago Tex.	1,600	27½	25	25	25½
Do pfd	1,000	47	45	45	45
Colo. & South.	5,000	14½	13⅝	13½	13½
Do 1st pfd	300	40	40	40	40
Do 2d pfd	1,700	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31
Colo. Fuel & Iron	100	35	35	35	35
C. I. & L.	1,400	32	32	32	32
Do pfd	500	75½	75	75½	69
C. & H. C. & I.	1,100	15	15	15	.....
Chic. & Gt. West.	2,100	21½	21	21	21
Do pfdB	100	47	47	47	47
Cont. Tobacco	26,500	64	61	64⅝	62½
Do pfd	5,000	109⅝	106½	109½	109½
D., L. & W.	1,000	219⅝	215½	219⅝	219½
Del. & Hudson	4,000	165	160	161½	159⅝
Den. & Rio Gr.	1,100	47	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Do pfd	800	84	82	82	83
D. M. & Ft. D.	400	21⅛	21	21	21
D. S. S. & A.	600	11	11	11	10
Do pfd	300	19	19	19	.....
E. & T. H.	700	54	54	54	50½
Erie	2,900	38⅝	36	36⅝	36⅝
Do 1st pfd	2,000	68	65⅝	65⅝	66⅝
Do 2d pfd	2,200	53	52	52½	52
Gen. Electric	2,000	232	222	224½	220
Glucose	2,200	99	96⅝	98	95½
Gt. Northern pfd	700	170	170	170	170½
Do rights	700	22⅝	22½	22½	22½
Hocking Valley	800	53½	51½	51½	50⅝
Do pfd	900	78½	78	78	78
Int. Pump	2,000	39	36½	39	38
Do pfd	100	81	81	81	.....
Int. Power	2,100	34½	31½	34½	31½
Ill. Central	2,400	158½	156	158	157
Iowa Central	700	28⅝	28	28⅝	28
Do pfd	100	57	57	57	57
Int.-Paper	1,100	21⅝	20	21⅝	21
Do pfd	100	76	76	76	75½
Kas. C. & So. pfd.	100	43	43	43	43
Louis. & Nash.	10,100	109⅝	101½	101½	101
L. E. & W.	200	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	60
Do pfd	200	120	117	120	.....
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	400	25	24½	25½	25
Do pfd	100	97	97	97	.....
Manhattan	14,700	118⅝	113⅝	114	116
M. K. & T.	9,000	36½	33½	34½	37
Do pfd	5,200	68½	66½	67½	67
Met. St. Ry.	9,500	163	156⅝	160⅝	163
Mex. Cen. (Ltd.)	5,500	24½	23½	24½	24½
Mobile & Ohio	300	81	81	81	.....
Mo. Pacific	18,500	108½	106	104	106
Mex. National	37,000	11½	10⅝	11	10
Minn. & St. L.	200	87	87	87	86
Do pfd	100	91½	91½	91½	.....
Nat. Biscuit	1,400	45½	43⅝	45	42½
Nat. Lead	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20
Northern Pac.	800	180	165	180	160
Do pfd	2,700	107	106½	104⅞	106
National Salt	700	46	44	44	44
Do pfd	200	93	93	93	93½
N. Y. Central	8,600	158	151½	151½	154½
Norfolk & West.	3,100	69	66	66⅝	61
North Am. Co.	1,000	32	31½	31	32
N. Y. Ont. & W.	1,000	33	31½	31½	32½
National Lead	200	19⅝	19½	19½	19
Do pfd	300	80½	80	80	80
N. Y. C. 1st 3½ pf	100	66½	66	66	65
N. Y. Air Brake	500	147	147	147	147½
P. & E.	100	27	27	27	.....
Penna. rights	8,100	3	2⅞	3	2½
People's Gas	14,600	111⅝	109⅝	109⅝	110
Pc. R. R.	14,100	146	145	145½	148⅝
Pacific Mail	100	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Pullman	1,000	206	200½	200½	203½
Pressed Steel Car	1,600	42	41	41½	43
Do pfd	200	82½	82½	82½	82½
P.C.C.&St.L. pfd.	100	101	101	101	101
Reading	12,600	41½	39½	39½	41½
1st pfd	9,600	76	73½	73½	74½
Do 2d pfd	1,700	51½	50	50	50½
Rubber Goods	1,000	20	20	20	20
Do pfd	800	83½	83½	83½	83
Rep. Iron & Steel	1,400	19	18	18½	18⅝
Do pfd	700	73⅝	73	73⅝	73
Southern Ry.	15,900	29½	28	28⅝	28½
Do pfd	9,100	82⅝	81	81⅝	82⅝
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	100	68	68	68	67
Southern Pacific	22,100	46½	47⅝	47⅝	46
St. L. & S. W.	200	35½	34	34	34½
Do pfd	2,200	64½	62	62	64½
St. L. & Adair	100	75	75	75	.....
St. L. & S. F.	3,200	46⅝	44½	44½	44½
Do 2d pfd	2,900	66	65	65½	64
S. S. S. & I.	100	87½	87½	87½	88
Do pfd	100	84	84	84	84
S. R. & T.	100	5	5	5	5
T. St. L. & W.	300	18	17½	18	17
Do pfd	4,500	35	33	34⅝	34
Texas Pacific	9,900	46½	44	44	45⅝
Texas Land	100	35	35	35	35½
Twin City	700	77½	74	77½	78
Tenn. C. & Iron	2,700	58	56½	57	58
Union Pacific	221,600	123½	114½	118	113
Do pfd	6,700	94	94	94	94½
Va. Car & Chem.	100	17½	17½	17½	.....
Do pfd	100	71	71	71	.....
U. S. Rubber	1,200	21½	20½	20½	21
Do pfd	400	54½	53	53	53
U. S. Leather	2,000	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Do pfd	1,000	76	75½	75½	75½
U. S. Steel	101,300	44	44	43	43
Do pfd	10,000	96	95	95	95⅝
Va. Caro. Chem.	100	70	70	70	67
Wheeling & L. E.	400	17½	16½	16½	17½
Do 1st pfd	1,500	51½	51½	51½	51
Do 2d pfd	300	30	29½	29½	30
Wabash	1,600	18⅝	18⅝	18	19
Do pfd	1,000	32½	30½	30½	31
Wis. Cent.	2,900	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20
Do pfd	2,500	45	44	44½	44⅝
Western Union	5,800	93½	93	93½	93½

Total sales, 34,903,000.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	180	United States	84
American	190	Fargo	140

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref 2s reg.	100	U. S. old 4s, reg.	113½
U. S. ref 2s coup.	100	U. S. old 4s, coup.	113⅝
U. S. 3s, reg.	100	U. S. new 4s, reg.	136
U. S. 3s, coup.	100	U. S. 5s, coup.	100⅝
U. S. new 4s, reg.	137⅝	Dist. of C. 3.65s	126½
U. S. new 4s, coup.	137⅝		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

78000 Atch gen 4s	102½@103	1000 Mo P con 6s	123
123000 do adjmt	95½@96	2000 do 5s 1917	106
10000 do stamped	94½@95	12000 do 5s 1920	106¾
10000 A-N W 1st	105¾	10000 Man con 4s	104
5000 Adams Ex 4s	106	4000 Met El 6s	119½
15000 Balt & O 4s	100¼@101	10000 Mex Cent 4s	84
4000 B-O 3½s	94½	160000 do 1st inc	30¾@31¼
25000 do 4s	102¾	70000 do 2d inc	20¾@21
12000 do new bonds	102¾	5000 Mex Int bons 6s	85
2000 Can So 1st	107¾	62000 M K T 1st 4s	94¾
6000 do 2d	108¼	16000 do 2d	81¾@82¼
19000 Cent Ga con 5s	108@108¼	8000 N Y G-E 4s	99¾@¾
15000 C Pac 4s	100½@¾	5000 do 5s	110
3000 C-B 6s	118½	18000 N-W con 4s	100
7000 C-O gen 4½s	105½@¾	37000 N P gen 3s	71¼@¾
14000 do con 5s	108½	49000 do 4s	104½@¾
10000 C-A 3½s	85½@¾	5000 N Y C-L 3½s	94½
8000 C M-St P 8s	170	17000 N Y C-M C 6s	94½
Minn 6s	117½@¾	2000 Nor Ohio 5s	110
4000 C-N W gold 7s	137	3000 N Y S-W gn 5s	105
1000 do S F 6s	118½	3000 P-E inc	61
2000 do deb 1933	112½	68000 Rdg gen 4s	94¼@95
2000 do s f 5s	109	25000 H O W 4s	101½
62000 Colo So 4s	89¾@¾	18000 St L S W 1st	107
17000 Chic Term 4s	102	2000 do 2d	79¼@80
27000 C N O gen 6s	123	12000 St L-I M 5s	114½@115
2000 Col Mid 4s	54	42000 do 4s	94½@95¼
5000 C C C-St L g 4s	104	25000 S A-A P 4s	94½
3000 C-C'S 5s	115½	165000 So P 4s	93¾@¾
25000 D-R G con 4s	101½@102	10000 do 4½s	100½
75000 Erie gen 1st 4s	87@88	8000 S R T inc	8
12000 do con 4s	97½@98	20000 So Ry 5s	116½
41000 Ft W-D C 1st 6s	106@107	25000 T-N O 6s	107½@108
1000 H-T C gm 6s	112	32000 U P 4s	104½@105
1000 Int Paper 6s	109	1046000 do new	114@114½
13000 I-G N 2d	96¾	4000 Wab 2d	110½
10000 K C So 3s	69	237000 do deb B	81@81¼
3000 Kan Cy Sh 4s	91	46000 Wis C 4s	92¾
2000 La con 4s	100	21000 W-L E con 4s	81
2000 L-N Y 4s	96	1000 W S gtd 4s	114¼
4000 L V coll 4s	91	3000 do reg	114
5000 L E 1st	122		
7000 L-N gm 4s	110½		
10000 M-St L 4s	104		

Total sales, 1,150,000 shares.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., May 13.—[Special.]—Butter market steady, 19½ cents. Sales of the week, 600,000 lbs.

PLAN TO UNITE BUSINESS.

COMBINE OF ABSTRACT COMPANIES NOW EXPECTED.

John W. Gates, John Lambert, and Attorney Hutchins of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to Enter Colorado Fuel and Iron Board—$10,000,000 Bond Issue to Pay for Improvements—Talk of Consolidation of the Different Elevated Roads.

The plans for consolidation of the abstract companies, which have been in abeyance for some time, will be taken up now, as Governor Yates signed yesterday the bill regulating the business of such companies. The negotiations have been waiting on the action of the Legislature and then the Governor, and it is believed that they will be put through speedily.

New York and Philadelphia capitalists are back of the proposition, and their plan is to form one company with a capital of $5,000,000 to take over the three companies—the Title Guarantee and Trust, the Security Title and Trust, and the Chicago Title and Trust, with all their assets.

The capitalization of the three companies is as follows:

	Stock.
Chicago Title and Trust	$1,500,000
Security Title and Trust	1,500,000
Title Guarantee and Trust	1,000,000

Competition in the abstract business has caused a reduction of 50 per cent in the prices, and the companies have been making no money and have been forced to suspend the payment of dividends. Several efforts have been made to get them together. The last attempt was made nearly two months ago, but the refusal of one company to accept the terms offered caused the deal to be postponed again. It is expected that one of the first results of the consolidation will be a restoration of abstract prices to their old basis.

Changes in Colorado Iron.

A reorganization of the affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company has been decided upon. John W. Gates and some of his business associates, who have become the principal factors in the organization by their recent purchases of stock in the open market, will enter the Board of Directors. It was stated officially yesterday that Mr. Gates, John Lambert, James C. Hutchins, attorney for the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and perhaps two or three other representatives of those interests will be elected to the board.

It is also proposed to issue $10,000,000 of bonds to pay for the improvements which have been planned since Mr. Gates and his friends bought into the company. The proceeds of these will equip the company with additional plants.

President Osgood and the other officials identified with the old management will continue in their positions, it is stated.

Plan of "L" Consolidation.

It is suggested that the Blair-Mitchell interests will consolidate first the three elevated railroads which they now control before negotiating further with the South Side and the Metropolitan. By the purchase of Mr. Yerkes' interests they dominate now the Northwestern, Union Loop, and the Lake Street companies. The three companies are operated now by one office force, and the same officers have a voice in the management of each one. It is argued that if they were combined now it would be more practicable to take in the Metropolitan and the South Side companies afterwards.

President Clarence Buckingham of the Northwestern Elevated, who returned from New York, said yesterday that the matter was being discussed so far as the Northwestern, Union Loop, and Lake Street lines were concerned, but that he doubted if the other companies had been approached. Attorney Clarence Knight, who is also back from New York, said he had nothing to say on the subject.

Most local stocks were lower yesterday in sympathy with the New York list. Lake Street Elevated was an exception to the rule, and sold up, with a gain of 1¼ at the close. Linseed issues declined from the high prices of Saturday, the common showing a loss of 2½ and the preferred of 4½.

Brokers Ask More Margins.

Many Chicago brokers are asking more margins with orders on New York stocks than before the break in the market last week. Margins of 15 per cent are asked in instances where 10 per cent was the rule before. Business is lighter in local brokerage houses since last week's experience. Traders dislike to buy at the high prices, and after the Northern Pacific corner will not sell anything short. Some houses advised customers yesterday to take profits on the rise.

The Inland Steel company of Chicago has increased its authorized capital stock from $200,000 to $1,500,000. The company, it is stated, purposes to engage largely in the production of billet and bar steel.

Isaac L. Ellwood says he has settled all his difference with the United States Steel corporation and there is no longer any friction or misunderstanding between them.

A New York dispatch says that the strike at the plant of the New York Glucose company at Edgewater is still on and there are no indications of an immediate settlement.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern and Charles H. Tweed have resigned as directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Samuel Rea and James McCrea of the Pennsylvania have been elected as their successors.

The New York Electric Vehicle Transportation company has announced an assessment of $10 a share on the capital stock. An official circular says that the company has now reached a point where the directors deem it wise to make immediate provision for the better establishment of its present business.

The ruling rate for call loans in New York yesterday was 6 per cent. Money closed at 3 to 4 per cent, with the last loan at 3½.

List More Stock.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad has listed $8,815,300 additional common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, and with its application submitted the following income account for the eight months ended on Feb. 28, 1901:

Gross	$28,805,729
Expenses and taxes	18,326,760
Net	10,478,970
Other income	127,808
Total net	10,596,778
Interest charges	4,316,882
Balance	6,279,994
Dividends	2,504,586
Surplus	3,775,408
Surplus forwarded	14,887,253
Total surplus on Feb. 28, 1901	18,572,661

The New York Stock Exchange has listed $2,200,000 additional stock of the Louisville and Nashville road, also $1,000,000 additional unified 4 per cent gold bonds of 1940.

The $60,000 Ramsey County, Minn., 3½ per cent twenty-year bonds were awarded to the Trowbridge & Niver company at 104.601.

The $75,000 St. Joseph, Mo., 3½ per cent twenty-year school bonds were awarded to the Trowbridge & Niver company at 101.044.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	60 days.
Actual	488⅝	483
Commercial	487⅞	484½
Paris francs—		
Actual	515⅝	518¼
Commercial	516⅞	519⅝
German marks—		
Actual	95½	94⅞
Commercial	95 5-16	94⅝

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

For quarter ended March 31:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$ 8,607,749	$ 6,421,219	$ 186,530
Total net	2,721,654	2,676,325	55,329
Fixed charges	1,000,000	940,604	39,818
Surplus	1,721,753	1,735,225	15,506

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

First w'k May	192,194	181,650	30,544
From July 1	8,298,145	6,688,289	1,611,876

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

First w'k May	540,780	491,370	49,405
From July 1	24,828,460	22,795,673	1,032,787

SOUTHERN.

First w'k May	587,229	553,867	34,362
From July 1	29,013,608	27,034,403	1,979,205

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

First w'k May	544,000	605,000	*61,000
From Jan. 1	9,732,594	9,466,946	256,578

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

First w'k May	315,371	303,652	11,719
From July 1	14,964,100	14,284,554	669,561

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

First w'k May	325,000	320,599	4,401
From July 1	12,775,311	11,354,562	1,720,949

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.

First w'k May	31,371	37,139	*5,767
From July 1	3,645,642	3,936,353	*90,706

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

First w'k May	130,398	112,199	18,199
From July 1	3,365,888	3,153,233	212,655

MEXICAN NATIONAL.

First w'k May	147,904	168,507	*20,443
From Jan. 1	1,054,708	2,022,044	*67,341

MEXICAN CENTRAL.

First w'k May	304,000	292,873	11,127
From Jan. 1	6,112,000	6,157,013	*45,088

BOSTON AND MAINE.

For quarter ended March 31:

Gross	6,780,588	4,933,413	1,847,175
Oper. expenses	4,958,588	4,025,038	1,933,550
Net	1,821,990	1,352,750	469,240

*Decrease.

Curb Stocks.

Closing prices on curb stocks in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅞	1
Compressed Air	13½	17
Distilling Co. of America	6⅝	7
Do pfd	28	30
Electric Vehicle	10	12
Do pfd	....	25
Illinois Electric Vehicle	⅝	1
Otis Elevator	31	32½
Do pfd	90	92½
Royal Baking Powder	93½	95
Standard Oil	810	813
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	8⅝	9½
Do pfd	40½	43

Otis, Wilson & Co. report bid and asked prices of Chicago curb stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Shipbuilding	94	96⅝
Do pfd	..	96¼
A. Booth & Co.	33	37
Do pfd	93	95½
American Chicle	83	88
Do pfd	78	82½
American Cereal	172	176
Butler Bros	179	185
Chicago Title and Trust	94	97
Congress Hotel	72	77
Great Lakes Towing	15	17
Do pfd	..	74
Hartford Deposit	82	86
Illinois Brick	9	11½
Do pfd	45	49
Republic Iron Mining	12½	....
Security Title and Trust	108	112
Stromger Automatic Telephone	13	18

Sales on the Chicago Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Description.	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	2,100	36½	35½	35½
American Can pfd	200	76½	76	76½
American Linseed	1,064	21	17½	18
American Linseed pfd	1,270	46	41½	46½
American Strawboard	270	39½	37½	39½
American Radiator pfd	20	115	115	115
Chicago Edison	56	174	174	174
Chicago Union Traction	20	13½	13½	13½
Chicago Union Trac. pfd	300	57	56	57
Diamond Match	40	156½	156½	156½
Lake St. Elevated	3,140	14	13½	13⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	25	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Metropolitan Elevated pfd	10	80	80	80
National Biscuit	1,840	46⅝	41½	42½
National Biscuit pfd	201	98	96	96
National Carbon	10	15½	15½	15½
National Carbon pfd	150	109	109	109
Northwestern Elevated	25	41	41	41
North Chicago	15	204	204	204
South Side Elevated	10	100	100	100
Street's Stable Car	660	22	21½

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Comp'y
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go New York
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EY STOCKS
BONDS
RELL COTTON
GRAIN
O. PROVISIONS
COFFEE
NADNOCK BLOCK.
ALL THE PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES.
RES. TELEPHONES, HARRISON 1741 1742
DWARD L.
WSTER & CO.
ock Brokers,
DAMS STREET.
ants Loan & Trust Bldg.
d Bonds Carried on Margin
L. Harris & Co.
BANKERS,
DS Governm't, Municipal, Railroad, Gas and Electric Companies
and sold, including total issues
of Credit and Drafts
sued on Bank of Scotland, London,
Credit Lyonnais, Paris.
Allowed on Deposits.
Dearborn-st., Chicago.
New York. 67 Milk-st., Boston
L FUND
Choice Chicago Real Estate in Sums
$5,000 to $10,000. Unusually
LOW RATES.
ity: Houghteling & Co.
64 Dearborn Street.
GO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
E NO. 52 WALL STREET.
New York, April 15th, 1901.
al meeting of the Stockholders and
of the Chicago and Northwestern
mpany, for the election of Directors, and
tion of such other business as may come
meeting, will be held at the office
y in Chicago, on THURSDAY, JUNE
AT 12 M. Transfer books will close
, May 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, and re-
day, June 7th next. Bondholders will
their voting proxies by registration.
MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
KES, Secretary.
ANA OIL PROPERTY
Paying 2%
NTHLY DIVIDENDS.
r sale one of the best equipped leases
ana wells. 500 acres. Paying 2% per
can be made to pay by additional wells
monthly dividends. 6 hours' ride from
am authorized to offer this valuable
a few days for $35,000.00. An oppor-
ch a good, safe investment is seldom
Address Drawer 84, Warren, Huntington
f the Chicago, Rock Island
Pacific Railway Company.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 18, 1901.
ual meeting of the stockholders of the
ock Island and Pacific Railway Com-
for the election of Directors pursu-
of the transaction of such other business
me before them, will be held at the
Company, in the City of Chicago, on the
of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
W. G. PURDY, President.
CROSBY, Secretary.
E STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
NOIS STEEL COMPANY.
hereby given that the Twelfth Annual
the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel
for the election of Directors and such
ness as may be presented, will be held at
of the Company in the Rookery Building,
theast corner of La Salle and Adams
the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednes-
th day of June, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m.
transfer books will be closed from the
business May 15, 1901, to the opening of
June 13, 1901.
T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.
FOR LOW RATES
BUILDING LOANS CALL AT
WESTERN STATE BANK,
west Cor. La Salle and Washington Sts.
OMMISSION. H. O. Stone & Co
LOANS ON 206 La Salle-st.
REAL ESTATE. 7 Pages, all Main 819

the coppers made substantial ad-
which they held fairly well.
was a good deal of profit taking, but
ng on the whole was much better
selling. Much interest centered in
ment in Amalgamated. At its high
it sold within a few points of the
which it stood prior to the panic,
ion of over 100 points.
meeting will be held at the office of
y in Chicago, on THURSDAY, JUNE
AT 12 M. Transfer books will close
, May 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, and re-
day, June 7th next. Bondholders will
their voting proxies by registration.
MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
KES, Secretary.

Copper Range, Centennial, Centen-
eka, United States Mining, Mohawk,
vale, Parrot, Utah, and Tamarack.
ins extending from 1 to 7 per cent.
r gain being scored by Tamarack.
y was noticeable in Union Pacific
and preferred, the Atchison issues,
ation Steel, and Sugar. Call loans
e cent; time loans, collateral, 4½@
nt; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@
t; clearing-house loans, 4 per cent.

Visible Supply of Grain.
YORK, May 13.—The statement of the
upply of grain in store and afloat on Sat-
ast 11, as compiled by the New York
Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 12,
u; decrease, 907,000 bu. Corn, 17,
ease, 1,327,000 bu. Oats, 11,448,000 bu;
ease, 1,077,000 bu. Rye, 963,000 bu; increase,
Barley, 719,000 bu; decrease, 24,000 bu.

Constables Held an Election.
ers of the Cook County Constables' Asso-
et yesterday afternoon in Justice Hall's
elected officers as follows: President, M.
th; Vice President, William Dunn; Se-
Secretary, W. E. Scott; Financial Secre-
J. Ahern; Treasurer, Charles Schock;
at-Arms, Joseph Higgins.

Judge Dubois Released on Bond.
Dubois, alleged confidence man who
by the police of the Central station
while he is alleged to have taken $37
from Bertlesheimer, 637 La Salle
on a stolen check, was released on bond
$1,000 yesterday afternoon by Judge Kersten
in the Criminal Court.

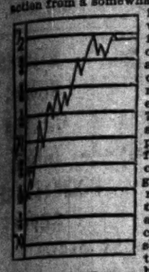
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
CAGO STEEL COMPANY.
hereby given that the Twelfth Annual
the Stockholders of the Chicago Steel
for the election of Directors and such
ness as may be presented, will be held at
of the Company in the Rookery Building,
theast corner of La Salle and Adams
the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednes-
th day of June, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m.
transfer books will be closed from the
business May 15, 1901, to the opening of
June 13, 1901.
T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.

RALLY IN GRAINS.

REPORTS FROM KANSAS THE CHIEF HELP IN WHEAT.

That the Hot, Dry Weather Is Doing Serious Damage Start Shorts Covering Freely—Fair Cash Business Helps the Advance—Corn Is Oversold and Has Recovery of Nearly Two Cents—Oats Share in the General Strength.

Grains were all strongest, in natural reaction from a somewhat too unanimous selling mood. Hot, dry weather in Kansas furnished the keynote of wheat speculation, and after a weak start on large world's shipments the July delivery advanced from 70⅝c to 72c, closing a split below the top price, at a gain of 1¼c for the day. May closed at 71⅜@71½c, a gain of 1¼-⅜c. The reports of drouth in the Southwest were accompanied by claims of damage, some of them sensational, and by heavy buying orders from St. Louis. The trade, having sold heavily in anticipation of a bearish government report, was prepared to forget that document as soon as it was printed and turn to something new. The reiteration of a 100,000,000 bu prospect in Kansas had become somewhat tiresome, and a bold innovator among crop experts who reduced the promise at one sweep to 45,000,000 bu was given a cheerful welcome. The continued dry weather furnished the basis for the prediction, and there was a rush of messages claiming that the wheat was turning yellow, that it was going back, and that evidence of damage by louse was multiplying.


July Wheat Range.

Shorts Constrained to Cover.

There was early buying by St. Louis houses, covering shorts, with some of the big local operators following suit, and when July struck 71½c, with no signs of stopping, there was a general rush of shorts, which bridged the last ½c gap to the top quickly. A forecast of clear and warmer weather in the southwest for today emphasized the bullish conditions in that quarter. Reports of good cash business also helped the bull cause. Duluth announced a big shipping business, most of it done on Saturday. St. Louis claimed an improved milling demand, sales here were put at 225,000 bu and the seaboard claimed 256,000 bu. Receipts at Kansas City were as heavy as though no crop damage were imminent, primary points having 616,874 bu, compared with 519,688 bu a year ago. Clearances were 638,232 bu. The visible supply decreased 907,000 bu, to 45,781,000 bu, compared with a decrease of 2,204,000 bu a year ago. The local trade had expected a larger decrease and there was a slight but only temporary reaction. Stocks are now 45,781,000 bu, compared with 47,621,000 bu last year. Liverpool was only ¼d lower, although world's shipments were 9,415,000 bu, and the Russian and Danubian output double that of the previous week. The bullish item of foreign news was an estimate that Germany would have to import 80,000,000 bu, but the Berlin market was 1c lower.

Corn Has Sharp Rally.

An oversold pit condition was as apparent in corn as in wheat. The opening was weak, July on sale at 43c, a loss of ⅝-⅞c over night. But there was no evidence of weakening on the part of the country longs or of increased receipts and the buying of about 300,000 bu by Phillips disclosed the fact there was little for sale. The market rallied easily and on the way up shorts covered freely and a good investment demand developed. Barrett, Scott, and others came in, but Patten increased his short line at 44c and over and Phillips parted with his early purchases on the final swell to 44¾c. The close was at 44⅝c, a net gain of ¾c. May was neglected and firm, ranging from 51½c to 52⅛c and closing at 51¾, a gain of ⅛c. The grading of arrivals was a little poorer, owing to recent damp weather. Of 276 cars 69 were passed as No. 2 and there were 21 cars and 43,000 bu out of private houses, about 125,000 in all. The estimate for today is 365 cars, or 150 under that for last Tuesday. Primary receipts at 600,801 bu were 100,000 bu ahead of last year, while clearances were heavier at 638,232 bu. Local stocks decreased 535,000 bu, to 4,688,000 bu, and the visible supply fell off 1,327,000 bu, to 17,888,000 bu. There was a fair shipping demand for No. 3, with sales of 400,000 bu and elevator interests were picking up choice No. 3 at 1c under July, presumably for mixing purposes. There was an increase on ocean passage of 1,272,000 bu, and Danubian countries shipped 1,000,000 bu, which, with heavy Argentine offerings, caused weakness at Liverpool.

Active Call for July Oats.

There was an excellent demand for July oats all through the session and offerings were light enough to make a firm market. The range covered ⅜c, with closing prices ⅜c higher than on Saturday. "The country" was in the market on a much larger scale than recently and largely on the buying side. Commission houses had a few selling orders in September early, but this was about the only source from which they came out. A large business was done in changing on a 2c spread. The best buying was led by Cudahy and the American Cereal. Trade on this side of the market was said to be increased by unfavorable crop news—dry weather in the Southwest. Statistics were bullish. The visible decreased 1,077,000 bu, compared with an increase the previous week of 162,000 bu and with an increase last year of 209,000 bu. Local stocks in public houses decreased 242,000 bu. Cash sales of 200,000 bu reflected a strong and active market in the spot end of the trade. Seaboard clearances were 213,000 bu. There were 46 cars of contract in receipts of 218 cars.

Pork Showing More Strength.

Advances were made throughout the provision list, more pronounced in pork than in other product. The July delivery advanced 12c net, though it sold 5c higher than closing figures. The same delivery of lard moved up 2½c, while ribs were about stationary. Packers and scalpers continue about the only interests in this market. Offerings of any product were not heavy and demand was sufficient to absorb them. The live hog situation was slightly improved, prices being 5c higher on receipts of 26,000. The principal Western packing points took 36,000, compared with 57,000 a week ago and 39,000 last year. Cured meat shipments were liberal—2,120,000 lbs—compared with 2,448,000 lbs a year ago. Lard shipments were heavy—1,268,000 lbs against 730,000 lbs last year.

Rye Doing Some Better.

Rye receipts were 8 cars and the market a little more active, Nos. 3 and 4 cash selling at 67c and July from 50½c to 51c, closing at the outside. May was inactive and nominally 1c over July. The visible increased 17,000 bu, against a decrease the previous week of 24,000 bu. Local stocks fell off 49,000 bu.

Barley was slow and practically unchanged. Nine cars were inspected in and nothing out. The visible increased 24,000 bu, compared with a decrease the previous week of 1,000 bu. Local stocks decreased 11,000 bu. Screenings sold at 38c, low grade malting 42@45c, fair to medium 48@52c, and good at 55c. There was little life in the market.

Timothy seed was easy at $3.15 bid for September, with sellers at $3.20. Contract was nominally $3.60. Country lots covered a range of from $3.20@3.25. Cash clover sold from $4.00@8.00. Flaxseed prices were higher, following the Northwestern markets. Spot seed was $1.71 bid, selling in exchange for May at $1.72. Rejected sold $1.67 and May $1.71. September was $1.35 asked and October offered at $1.30. The three points had 49 cars, against 14 a year ago. Local receipts were 23 cars (17,250 bu) and shipments 14 cars (13,780 bu).

Figures for the Day.

Futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed Saturday.	High.	Low.	Closed Yesterday.	Closed 1900.
May	70⅞	71⅜	70⅞	71⅜-⅜	69⅛
July	70⅞-⅞	72	70⅝	71⅞-⅞	69⅛-⅜

CORN

May	51⅞	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	36⅛
July	43⅝-¾	44¾	43	44⅝-¾	37⅛
Sept	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	37⅞

OATS.

May	27	28	27	27⅞	21⅝
July	25⅞-⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞-⅞	21⅛
Sept	25	25⅞	25	25⅞	21

MESS PORK.

May	14.45	.....	.....	14.57½	11.50
July	14.60	14.77½	14.52½	14.72½	11.62½
Sept	14.30	14.45	14.22	14.45	.....

LARD.

May	7.87½	.....	.....	7.85	6.85
July	7.85	7.87½	7.82	7.87½	6.90
Sept	7.87½	7.90	7.87½	7.87½	6.92½

SHORT RIBS.

May	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.05	6.55
July	7.82½	7.85	7.80	7.82½-5	6.60
Sept	7.80	7.80	7.77½	7.77½-80	6.57½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	11	4	18
Spring wheat	42	102	14	158
Corn	89	193	16	278
Oats	48	88	79	215
Rye	6	2	..	8
Barley	..	1	8	9
Totals	137	399	121	657

Inspected out: 7,500 bu winter and 18,400 bu spring wheat, 98,700 bu corn, 41,600 bu oats, 8,000 bu rye, 7,700 bu barley. Loaded from unlicensed houses: 10 cars winter and 67 cars spring wheat, 131 cars and 43,000 bu corn (21 cars and 43,000 bu contract), 2 cars and 8,300 bu oats.

Movement of Produce.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	May 11, 1901.	May 4, 1901.	April 27, 1901.	May 12, 1900.
Wheat	45,761,000	46,668,000	48,352,000	47,621,000
Corn	17,338,000	18,665,000	19,295,000	16,152,000
Oats	11,448,000	12,525,000	12,954,000	7,346,000
Rye	963,000	946,000	970,000	1,625,000
Barley	719,000	695,000	694,000	953,000

Following are the changes for the week:

	Inc. bu.	Dec. bu.
Wheat	.....	907,000
Corn	.....	1,327,000
Oats	.....	1,077,000
Rye	17,000	.....
Barley	24,000	.....

The following are the amounts of grain in store and afloat in this city on the dates named [bu]:

	May 11, 1901.	May 4, 1901.	April 27, 1901.	May 12, 1900.
Wheat	10,001,000	10,654,000	11,708,000	10,588,000
Corn	6,088,000	6,623,000	7,014,000	5,545,000
Oats	2,800,000	3,102,000	2,918,000	1,035,000
Rye	358,000	387,000	417,000	392,000
Barley	167,000	178,000	197,000	.....
Totals	19,544,000	20,944,000	25,249,000	18,480,000

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last forty-eight hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts. 1901.	Receipts. 1900.	Shipments. 1901.	Shipments. 1900.
Flour, brls	17,270	10,849	23,404	4,328
Wheat, bu	93,050	19,550	429,924	69,085
Corn, bu	255,525	130,500	272,172	848,080
Oats, bu	351,850	171,100	325,204	460,376
Rye, bu	9,150	4,500	63,780	5,000
Barley, bu	16,200	28,580	4,820	18,562
N. seed, lbs	85,600	86,000	40,425	.....
C. seed, lbs	7,710	1,150	.....	.....
O. seed, lbs	3,100	86,120	33,100	104,340
F. seed, bu	15,820	750	40,517	2,250
C. meats, lbs	375,740	702,135	2,120,000	2,448,250
Can. mt's c's	.....	.....	1,975	3,690
D. beef, lbs	349,916	456,514	2,432,537	3,949,304
Beef, tcs	7	.....	3	115
Beef, brls	7	.....	35	90
Pork, brls	15	50	655	1,279
Lard, lbs	203,900	281,873	1,268,638	730,256

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western points.	Receipts, bu. Wheat.	Receipts, bu. Corn.	Shipments, bu. Wheat.	Shipments, bu. Corn.
Chicago	93,050	255,525	429,924	272,172
Milwaukee	31,500	9,900	3,750	.....
Minneapolis	238,560	6,720	10,920	19,740
Duluth	7,202	2,016	108,684	.....
St. Louis	52,000	112,000	154,000	115,000
Toledo	2,900	13,600	10,000	31,000
Detroit	2,000	3,000	17,000	1,164
Kansas City	186,400	43,000	26,100	24,000
Peoria	2,100	28,000	.....	20,400
Totals	616,874	480,801	750,852	498,076

Seaboard—

New York	131,100	106,000	88,255	25,321
Boston	65,243	14,179	50,305	256,419
Philadelphia	33,337	53,301	72,600	169,542
Baltimore	62,197	53,535	84,000	188,571
New Orleans	75,000	14,000	.....	.....
Galveston	13,600	.....	.....	20,400
Totals	380,477	240,109	294,160	659,853
Grand totals	997,351	720,910	1,045,012	1,157,929
Same days 1900	896,599	1,079,564	487,787	1,874,079

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Dull; buyers not making bids. Standard patents, $4.10@4.20; hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft, $3.50@3.60; winter Southern, patents, $3.60@3.80; white rye, brls, $2.80@2.95; dark, $2.70@2.75.

WINTER WHEAT—Firm. Sales free on board: No. 4, 94c; No. 3 red, 70⅝@71½c; No. 3 hard, 71½@71¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 Northern, 225,000, bu for shipment on p. t. On track: No. 3, 70c. Free on board: No. 4, 65@68c; No. 3, 69@71¾c.

CORN—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 42⅝@43c; 400,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 2, 51½@51⅝c; 100,000 bu on p. t.; No. 2 yellow, 51½@52c; No. 2 white, 51⅝@52c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 42⅝c; No. 3, 42½@43c; No. 3 yellow, 43c; No. 2, 51⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 51⅝@52c. Billed through: No. 4, 42½c; No. 3, 42½c; river, 40⅝@41½c; No. 3 yellow, 42½@42⅝c; No. 3 white, 42⅝@44c.

OATS—Steady to ¼c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 29½c; No. 2, 28c; white clipped, 250,000 bu on p. t. Free on board: No. 4, 27¼@27½c; No. 4 white, 29@30c; No. 3, 28@28¾c; No. 3 white, 29½@30¾c; No. 2, 28½@29c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c. Billed through: No. 4, 26⅝@27c; No. 4 white, 27½@28½c; river, 27½@28¼c; No. 3 white, 28½@29c; river, 28¼@28½c.

RYE—Steady. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 47c. Free on board: No. 4, 47c.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash pork brls, 75@77½c; oak, 80@82½c; lard, tcs, 95@97½c.

HIGH PROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.28.

PROVISIONS—About firm. Cash lots mess pork, regular, $14.55@14.60; old, $13.75@13.87½. Lard, $7.85½@7.87½; short ribs, $7.95@8.15, according to weight.

HAY—Steady. Receipts, 310 tons; shipments, 22 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $14.00@14.50; No. 1 do, $13.50@13.75; not graded do, $11.00@12.50; choice prairie, Kansas, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 do, Kansas, $12.00; No. 2 do, Kansas, $11.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 365 cars; oats, 295 cars; hogs, 21,000.

"Al" Booth has taken a partner. Frank W. Teegarden of Milwaukee will run that end of the business.

Local corn stocks afloat fell off from 842,000 bu to 299,000 bu last week, while oats afloat increased 140,000 bu.

There was another sale of 100,000 bu No. 2 corn to go East made by Phillips yesterday. The worst trouble the bull leader is experiencing now is the difficulty of getting the contract corn loaded out of elevators as fast as he is furnishing cars for its reception.

Smillie reports that corn is not grading so well because of the recent wet weather, which has softened receipts a little. Of 21 cars taken on Saturday for reinspection seven were raised to No. 2 yesterday and 26 more were awarded the benefit of reinspection.

H. D. Russell has been in Kansas and Oklahoma for ten days for Friedman, examining the wheat crop. So far he has not found any material damage to report.

One of the contributions to the day's literature on the subject of Kansas wheat condition was the following letter from Pancoast Kidder, State Manager Mutual Life Insurance company, Topeka, Kas., dated May 11, to his father, Colonel H. M. Kidder: "With reference to your inquiries regarding the condition of the wheat, I would advise you that of the forty men who are up here with me from all parts of the State, there is not one but what states the condition in his neighborhood to be unparalleled, and that there is no deteriorating influence at work in any part of this territory. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, yesterday told me he puts the condition of wheat at 100 per cent."

Kansas Wheat Condition.

The crop news which startled the wheat trade most was an estimate of John Rawlins', telegraphed from Topeka, that the Kansas yield would not exceed 45,000,000 bu, or 60 per cent of last year's crop. Rawlins is traveling through the State for Richardson, which house had had no such radical estimate from him direct. Reports just received by Richardson from grain men in different parts of the State do not indicate any general alarm on account of the droughty condition, which was the subject of some sensational claims received on the floor during the session. Reports from Abilene, covering four counties, said there was no lack of rain, but rather too much. Lyons, Ellsworth, Wellsville, and Wellington announced "plenty of moisture." Reports from Hutchinson, Newton, Pawnee Rock, Independence, Caldwell, and Arkansas City called the weather dry to very dry, but the most serious expression, that from Pawnee Rock, was qualified by the statement that "two weeks more dry weather would do considerable damage." Independence reported considerable damage from fly in southeastern Kansas, but other points declared there was little damage from fly or lice. But the old speculator goes on the theory that nowhere in the country, as in Kansas, can a few days of hot, dry weather knock so many points off the condition of the crop, and they listened closest to the reports of damage.

Considerable No. 3 corn of choice caliber, that which missed grading No. 2 by the narrowest margin, was picked up by elevator interests yesterday at 1c under July. It is supposed the lower grade is intended for use in mixing with the No. 2 in store to increase the bulk of contract grade to be delivered to the bulls.

Phillips Sees Another Raid.

George H. Phillips is telling the trade that the recent break in July corn was the result of a raid like that made some weeks ago on the May, with the express intention of lowering the prices to be paid the farmer and shaking out the outside holder. He advises those having July bought at higher prices than those of yesterday to hold it and protect their purchases. He says: "We have a suspicion that this shake-out was more directly intended to apply to our friends than to others. As a result of this effort a lot of people who have been selling corn in the Chicago pit the last few days who have not the corn to deliver have been overanxious to lower the price and succeeded in putting it down so that the farmer could not get even 40c at his home market in Illinois for shipment, although feeders have been paying even more than this for some time past at the river. There are but two places for these people who have been overselling and raiding the market to buy corn—namely: the Chicago pit and of the farmer. The result of their operations was seen today in the reaction of the market, many of those selling last week paying a higher price today to get themselves out of their predicament. The raid on prices enabled the consumer to reduce stocks at this point by liberal purchases. The action of the market today also clearly indicates to the farmer that he controls the situation and that corn is wanted at a much higher price than he has been offered for it up to the present day. The only thing for the farmer to do is to hold his corn until he gets a satisfactory price for it. In our judgment the condition is such that instead of the farmer taking 40c for his corn for shipment at his home market, if he will hold it, so completely does he control the situation that he readily should receive at least 45c or better for it. The fact that the market in the last three days has taken millions of bushels of corn dumped by short sellers and the liquidation of long lines without having reached a lower level that 43c, and reacting today to 44½c, demonstrates that corn is worth the money and cannot be pounded down to any serious extent. Remember, we are taking the contract stocks of corn as they arrive and making liberal shipments. Can the July corn help being materially higher in price as the day for delivery on July contracts approaches? We do not believe the farmer will be anxious to take money out of his own pocket to rush corn into this market to help those who are raiding prices against him. All the farmer has to do is to hold his corn a few weeks and he will be master of the situation and should be able to get a higher price for his product at his home station than he has yet received on the present crop. We see no reason for any panicky feeling in corn."

IN LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep at the Union Stock-Yards.

Everything sold higher. Most of cattle advanced 10c, hogs advanced 2½@5c, and sheep and lambs sold 10c above last week's closing quotations. The best cattle offered sold at $5.95; hogs up to $5.85; best sheep at $4.75, and lambs, $5.25.

Chicago Stock-Yards receipts and shipments of live stock follow:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 13	18,500	200	26,000	16,000
Totals last week	56,204	3,131	140,705	75,776
Previous week	61,018	7,730	156,613	66,897
Cor. week 1900	49,570	5,260	123,641	68,467
Shipments—				
Monday, May 13	4,500	20	6,000	4,000
Totals last week	20,083	314	29,771	23,515
Previous week	21,270	503	27,968	16,107
Cor. week 1900	18,187	280	31,300	969

Today's receipts are estimated at 3,500 cattle, 21,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep, against 3,675 cattle, 21,029 hogs, and 13,280 sheep on Tuesday of last week.

Eight packers purchased 19,200 hogs, leaving 3,000 in the pens. Droves averaging 150@163 lbs cost $5.50@5.63½, and 225@275 lbs, $5.76@5.80. Armour bought 8,000; Anglo-American, 2,000; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Continental, 400; Hammond, 800; Morris, 800; Swift, 5,000; and butchers, 1,200.

Eleven markets received 83,000 hogs, against 80,000 a week ago and 78,000 the corresponding Monday a year ago.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 224 lbs, being the lightest average in over a month and 6 lbs lighter than the previous week. The average the corresponding week a year ago was exactly the same, or 224 lbs. Last week's receipts included a much larger proportion of 180@220-lb averages and a larger percentage of little pigs.

Chicago sold six loads of cattle as high as $5.80@5.95. The top price at Kansas City was $5.35; St. Louis, $5.20; and St. Joseph, $5.25.

The Drovers' Journal's cablegram quotes the British market steady to a shade higher, with sales at 12¼@13c, against 12¼@12¾c last week and 13¼@14c a year ago.

Carloads of live stock received here last week, 5,250, against 5,790 the previous week, and 4,675 a year ago. Of the 5,250 the Northwestern road contributed 1,319, against 1,193 a year ago; Milwaukee, 1,137, against 822 a year ago, and Burlington 902, against 904 a year ago.

William Penn Anderson was among the visitors. He recently visited most of the range country from Texas to Montana, and says prospects were never better for grass, recent rains having made a good crop certain. Ranchmen all feel happy over future prospects. A good many sheep are being shipped from the far West to be grazed in the mountains.

Cattle—Trade was active and prices ruled 10c higher. Receipts were below all expectations, and an early clearance was made. A load averaging 1,490 lbs sold at $5.95, with another load averaging 1,640 lbs at $5.90, and a four-load bunch averaging 1,364 lbs at $5.80. Steers averaging 820@1,538 lbs sold at $4.00@5.75, bulk $4.90@5.55, including a twelve-load bunch of 1,811-lb Kansas fed X. I. T. Texas at $5.35. Few beef cattle sold below $4.75. Corn-fed Westerns sold at $4.90@5.15, bulk $5.40@5.60. Exporters bought largely at $5.30@5.60. Steers and stags, mixed, averaging 1,480 lbs, sold at $5.30, with steers and heifers averaging 1,080 lbs at $5.30. Straight Texas steers sold at $4.50@4.90. Native cows, heifers, and bulls generally sold 10c higher, largely at $2.60@4.00 for cows and heifers, and $3.25@3.75 for bulls. Veal calves sold at $4.00@5.00. Stockers and feeders ruled steady at $2.90@5.10, bulk $4.15@4.75.

Hogs—Trade was active at an advance of 2½@5c in prices. Receipts were below expectations, and an early clearance was made from first hands. Both packers and shippers purchased freely from the start. The quality was better than a week ago, yet lightweights were more plentiful. About eight loads, averaging 252@347 lbs sold at $5.85, with a good many 240@320-lb averages at $5.82½. The range of prices was narrower than any day of last week. Few sold below $5.70. Sales were at the following quotations:

Bulk of sales	$5.72½@5.80
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs	5.77½@5.85
Selected bacon, 150@195 lbs	5.60 @5.77½
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	5.65 @5.80
Heavy shipping, 260@350 lbs	5.80 @5.85
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.72½@5.80
Rough heavy grades	5.60 @5.65
Poor to choice pigs	4.25 @5.55

Sheep—A good demand prevailed and prices generally ruled 10c higher. Lambs sold at $3.75@5.25; bulk, $4.75@5.25. Shorn Colorado sold at $4.65@4.85, with wooled Colorados at $5.00@5.25. Sheep sold at $3.00@4.50; bulk, $4.25@4.40. About 3,000 contracted sheep sold at $4.65 for 134@138 lbs, and $5.25 for 118@125-lb yearlings.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 natives, 800 Texans, 30 calves. Native and Texas beef steers steady to 10c higher; cows and heifers, 10@15c higher; stockers and feeders, steady to slow. Choice beef steers, $5.30@5.60; common to good, $4.60@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.85; Western fed steers, $4.85@5.25; Texans and Indians, $3.50@5.00; cows, $3.25@4.50; heifers, $3.40@4.85; canners, $2.00@3.10; bulls, $3.25@4.70; calves, $4.50@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Market 5c higher; top, $5.85; bulk of sales, $5.70@5.80; heavy, $5.75@5.85; mixed packers, $5.65@5.75; light, $5.30@5.70; pigs, $4.00@5.25. Sheep—Receipts, 4,300. Market strong to 10c higher; Western lambs, $4.90@5.10; Western wethers, $4.25@4.75; Western yearlings, $4.40@4.80; ewes, $3.65@4.20; culls, $2.25@3.25; grass Texans, $3.50@4.20; spring lambs, $5.50@6.50.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Cattle—Steady; choice to extra export cattle, $5.60@5.75; good to best, $5.00@5.60; shipping steers, $4.90@5.00; yearling steers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; good to choice fat cows, $4.00@4.25; fat heifers, choice to extra, $4.50@5.00; good to choice do, $4.00@4.75; common to fair, $3.25@3.85; Canada stock calves, choice to extra, $4.25@4.50; good to choice do, $4.10@4.35. Sheep and lambs—Active demand for top grades; market ruled full, 10c higher; choice to extra, $5.00@5.10; good to choice, $4.75@5.00; common to fair, $3.50@4.75; sheep, extra, $4.25@4.50; good to choice, $4.00@4.25. Hogs—Steady; heavy, $5.50@6.00; mixed, $5.95; Yorkers, $5.85@5.90; pigs, $5.75@5.80; roughs, $5.35@5.50; stags, $4.40@4.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200, including 1,600 Texans. Market strong, 5@10c higher. Native shipping and export steers, $4.75@5.85; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $4.40@5.50; steers under 1,000 pounds, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.85; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.90; canners, $1.25@2.85; bulls, $2.25@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.85@5.20; cows and heifers, $2.50@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,900. Market 5@10c higher. Pigs and lights, $5.50@5.65; packers, $5.50@5.70; butchers, $5.75@5.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100. Market strong. Native mutions, $3.50@4.75; lambs, $4.00@5.00; spring lambs, $6.00@9.00; culls and bucks, $3.00@4.50; stockers, $2.00@3.25.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,242. Steers steady to firm; bulls steady; cows steady to a shade lower. Steers, $4.00@5.60; fat stags, $4.50@5.00; bulls, $3.30@4.30; cows, $2.75@4.25. No change in cables. Exports none. Calves—Receipts, 6,422. Market brisk and prices 25@50c lower. Veals, $3.50@5.75; choice, $6.00; tops, $6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 14,077. Sheep quiet and weak; lambs weak to 10c lower. Clipped sheep, $3.00@4.50; export do, $4.75; unshorn do, $4.75; clipped lambs, $4.50@5.20; one deck, $5.25; wooled do, $5.65; spring lambs, $2.00@$3.00 each. Hogs—Receipts, 10,704. Market trifle firm. State hogs, $6.10@6.15; Western do, $5.65@5.90.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200. Market active, shade higher; native beef steers, $4.25@5.50; Western steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas steers, $3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.35@4.50; canners, $1.75@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.00; calves, $3.00@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $2.75@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500. Market shade to 5c higher; heavy, $5.67½@5.75; mixed, $5.65@5.70; light, $5.60@5.67½; pigs, $5.00@5.60; bulk of sales, $5.65@5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 5,500. Market steady; yearlings, $4.00@4.50; wethers, $3.75@4.30; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.75; ewes, $3.25@4.10; lambs, $4.00@5.10; spring lambs, $6.00@6.00.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 13.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 577; market 10c higher; natives, $4.40@5.57; Westerns, $4.20@5.50; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.85; veals, $4.00@6.25; bulls and stags, $2.85@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.85. Hogs—Receipts, 3,212; 5½@5c higher; light and light mixed, $5.67½@5.77½; medium and heavy, $5.72½@5.87½; pig

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents
Daily, per month	50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month	75 cents

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Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, MAY, 14, 1901.

"Bill" Phelps—Hero.

William Phelps, a colored laborer of Richmond, Ky., lost his life on Sunday as the result of an act which shows him to have been a hero indeed. Phelps and Stansbury, another negro, were at work cleaning the inside of a steam boiler, when through the criminal carelessness of some one connected with the plant the scalding steam was turned on. Almost instantly it filled the interior of the boiler, and the two men, facing an awful death, sprang for the ladder which led to the manhole at the top and which furnished the only way of getting out of the death trap. Phelps reached the ladder first. In a fraction of a minute he might have reached the top and been safe. But instantly he remembered that he was single and had no one depending on him for support, while Stansbury was married and had a large family. So, with a self-abnegation more meritorious than any glorious deed performed under the excitement of battle, he turned aside and told Stansbury to go first. "You go first, Jim," shouted "Bill" Phelps. "You are married." Stansbury sprang to the top, escaping with slight injuries. Phelps followed as quickly as possible, but he was fatally burned. Dying, he said: "It was Jim's right to go first. He is married." It has often been said that the negro race lacks high moral qualities, but here is a negro who was a hero under circumstances as adverse as it is possible to conceive. With life within his grasp he voluntarily gave it up that another might be saved. "Greater love hath no man than this; that a man lay down his life for his friend."

The reports which represent Chief O'Neill as [illegible] the Chief O'Neill claiming that he intends to wipe out the "levee" and the "levee" Levee, doubtless are inaccurate.

Mr. O'Neill is new to the position which he now occupies, but he has been a long time on the police force, and he knows by experience what has been the result of previous attempts at "wiping out the levee." In each of such instances the disorderly and disreputable characters which now center there have been scattered far and wide about the city, invading respectable residence districts and doing more harm in every way than when they were concentrated. Chief O'Neill may be trusted to realize that the proper function of the police force in its relations with "the levee" is to see that the people who live there keep indoors out of sight, that their houses are not made the haunts of confidence men and criminals, and that they are kept off the public streets. The natural growth of business to the southward will do more towards changing the location of the levee than any other agency. When it comes to driving out dirty and disreputable hovels a skyscraper is the most effective reformer. The pressure of business for more room on Dearborn street has already driven many old levee residents off that thoroughfare, and the same process is now under way on Clark street. Chief O'Neill and his men will find plenty of work and ample opportunity for usefulness in keeping "the levee" in order, and may safely leave its eradication to the slower and more permanent processes of business extension.

GEORGE Q. CANNON'S WILL.

It cannot be said that the late George Q. Cannon, President of the Mormon Church, was not a prudent man in caring for his own household under the terms of his will. Many men find it difficult to write a will that meets the wishes of one wife and two or three children and pleases the various relatives. Mr. Cannon, however, seems to have made a thoroughly satisfactory will, though he had to provide for four wives and thirty-three children, several of them minors.

Mr. Cannon's benevolent disposition was greatly aided by the close corporation character of the family. His fortune amounts to about $1,000,000 and the administration of the estate is left in the hands of six sons and a nephew, the latter an excellent lawyer, and the sons successful business-men. The personal estate, amounting to $200,000, is first considered in the will. He has instructed the executors to keep in repair the homes of the four wives, which are deeded to them absolutely, and to supply their personal needs so long as they live, to care for and educate all the minor children, and as fast as they come of age to give each an acre of land out of the Cannon farm and $2,000 in cash, the same provision applying to unmarried sons and daughters. When the youngest child, now 9 years of age, shall attain his majority, the property is to be equally divided. Like a wise man he has given the executors power, in the event that any child becomes improvident or dissipated, to hold his share in trust until it is safe to transfer it to the child.

The remainder of the property, consisting of real estate and stocks, and amounting to $800,000, is transferred to the George Q. Cannon association. All the officers and directors of this association, thirteen in number, are Cannons, male and female. The dividends from the property are to be prorated among the heirs, but no stock will be delivered until the youngest child reaches the age of 40 years and it is further provided that "if any child attempts to sell his or her interests or anticipate in any way the benefits that may accrue to him or her, such action or actions shall operate as a forfeiture of the child's interest." In a codicil to the will all the brothers and sisters are remembered handsomely.

While it is possible that the head of the Mormon Church might have been a better man he could hardly have made a fairer will had he been a good Gentile.

CHEAP STEEL FOR FOREIGNERS.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel company, admits that the American steel manufacturers sell their products to foreigners at a lower price than they do to their own countrymen. He admits and he defends the practice.

His reasoning is that to produce goods at the minimum cost plants must be run to their full capacity; that when the productivity of plants run in this fashion exceeds the demands of the country surplus stocks pile up which must be disposed of abroad if disposed of at all, and that it is for the interest of the manufacturers, their employés, and the country generally that these surpluses should be got rid of abroad, even if they are sold at a price much below that asked of home consumers, as otherwise mills will have to be closed or run on half time and workmen thrown out of work. Mr. Schwab contends that to obtain foreign markets and sometimes to keep them when obtained it is necessary to reduce prices below the home standards.

Mr. Schwab says also that it is impossible for the manufacturers of iron and steel goods to have one price for all buyers, because if they asked in the home market what they do in the foreign market they would make no profits unless they cut wages. Therefore he is opposed to a removal of the tariff duties on iron and steel products, with the exception of pig iron and steel rails. He asserts that if structural steel were to be put on the free list domestic prices would be so much reduced by foreign competition that the American workingmen would suffer.

The present duty on structural steel is $11.20 a ton. Its entire removal may be inexpedient. There is reason to believe that it can with safety be reduced considerably. As to this Mr. Schwab says nothing. If he chooses he can give the facts which will enable Congress to determine the extent of reduction. He can give exact figures as to the cost of production of structural steel at home and abroad. Thus far he has given no such information, though it would be interesting and valuable.

Nor has Mr. Schwab explained yet what percentage of the difference between the domestic and foreign price of the products of the United States Steel company is due to the wish of its managers to pay dividends on an inflated capitalization. His company is a billion-dollar corporation. The value of its tangible properties is put down at about $300,000,000.

Mr. Schwab says the capitalization is none too large. He will find few to agree with him.

Mr. Schwab's incomplete statement will not convince the American consumers of iron and steel—there is no man who is not a consumer of these metals in some form—that it is necessary or expedient that they should continually pay the American producers of these commodities so much more than these producers ask of foreigners. They will not be convinced until they have evidence that they are mistaken now. While they do not say that all the duties in the iron and steel schedule should be repealed they are of the opinion that most if not all of them should be reduced, believing that this will compel American steel and iron manufacturers to lower home prices somewhat without decreasing wages.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S ILLNESS.

It is not surprising that Mrs. McKinley is ill as the result of her long journey from Washington to California, and will have to rest for a few days. Not all robust persons even could take such a continuous journey as hers has been, with so few opportunities for rest and with such abrupt changes of climate and food, without being at least greatly fatigued. To a person of Mrs. McKinley's delicate health and physique the trip must have been specially trying, though everything has been done for her comfort and to save her strength. It has been a severe strain upon her vital resources.

It is to be hoped Mrs. McKinley's indisposition is nothing more than weariness and that the schedule as originally planned may be followed without material change. It is probable, however, that the President will be compelled to omit some places on the itinerary and rearrange it, for his devotion to Mrs. McKinley is such that his first service is always to her. Should he be obliged to remain in San Francisco a few days on her account the rest may also be grateful to him, although he is a man who stands fatigue excellently well because of his regular habits and robust constitution. No American President has ever before received a more enthusiastic welcome in every section of the country, and the welcome will now be followed by the cordial wish that Mrs. McKinley may speedily recover and be able to enjoy the remainder of the journey.

BAD EFFECTS OF CIGARETS.

The London Lancet's statement that cigarets are the least harmful form in which tobacco can be used is in direct conflict with the experience of Americans and with the opinion of the best medical authorities on this side of the Atlantic. Many State Legislatures have passed some kind of anti-cigaret law, based on the conviction that the little paper rolls are a menace to health of mind and body. If the Lancet's dictum were well founded it would be a severe comment on the wisdom of American lawmakers.

Dr. Spitzka of New York, who is frequently consulted as an expert on narcotics, takes issue with the London authority, as do a dozen other New York physicians interviewed on the subject. Dr. Spitzka says his experience with tobacco smokers convinces him that the pipe is the least harmful, and the longer the stem the better for the smoker. He thinks tobacco smoked in a Turkish water pipe is harmless. He also regards the ordinary cigar and pipe as relatively harmless if used in moderation. He believes cigarets made of good tobacco are no more injurious than cigars if used to no greater extent, but the trouble is that cigarets are "consumed in great quantities by the youth of the land, and it is this excessive consumption that causes the havoc."

Neither Dr. Spitzka nor the London Lancet gives sufficient attention to the fact that cigaret smoke is habitually inhaled into the lungs, while that of the ordinary pipe or of the cigar is not. This fact greatly increases the amount of nicotine taken into the system of the cigaret user. The cheapness of cigarets also places them within the reach of American boys at the age when tobacco in any form can do them the most harm. In Great Britain the exceedingly heavy tax on all tobacco makes it far more difficult for the slender pocketbook of boyhood to secure any great indulgence in cigarets. It is also possible that cigarets do not affect the more phelgmatic British youth so seriously as they do the nervous and high-strung American boy. In any event, the London Lancet's judgment on this point is clearly wrong as applied to Americans. The laws protecting boys as far as possible from the cigaret habit are wise and should be enforced rigidly.

THE FLAT CRAZE IN NEW YORK.

Observers of conditions in New York have been amazed at the extent to which flat buildings and apartment houses have been multiplied in that city within the last few years. This boom still continues and there is every indication that it is being overdone. There probably will be a great falling-off in flat property there before long, as there has been in Chicago. Conservative onlookers even in New York are beginning to wonder where the tenants are to come from to fill all the new flats now under construction.

In New York, as in Chicago, when men prosper in their business one of their first and most usual ambitions is to get out of flats into separate homes of their own. Here many seek the residence suburbs, as exemplified in the rapid growth of Evanston since the World's Fair. All over Chicago the era of prosperity has brought a tendency to transform flat dwellers into householders. Though the population is increasing at the rate of 100,000 a year, the demand for flats has not yet caught up with the oversupply of the World's Fair year. While the newest and best equipped apartments find tenants, the others often go begging at reduced rentals. Everything indicates that New York property-owners are making the same mistake and will soon suffer for it.

A New York paper wisely remarks that there must some day be a healthy reaction from the flat movement to a movement that comprehends the occupancy and ownership of real homes. The family is the proper and natural unit in society. The herding of many families into one building produces annoyances and deprivations which no man will tolerate when he finds himself able to own or rent a house in which he can have privacy and elbow room. There are good reasons for hoping that the recent crash in the stock market may turn investors again to real estate. Should this occur, the movement may be expected to show itself first in the form of investments in residences for the use of the owners. When human nature reasserts itself in this way it will give the New York flat builders convincing proof that they have overestimated the demand for that kind of property.

ARE THE STATEMENTS TRUE?

Governor La Follette of Wisconsin disapproves of the State Senate. It disapproves of him. Each has put on record its unfavorable opinion of the other. The Governor said in his message vetoing an unsatisfactory primary elections bill sent him that the more comprehensive measure he favored was defeated because—

> An army of federal officeholders, joining with certain corporations' agents and the representatives of the machine in the regular legislative lobby, moved upon the Capitol, took possession of its corridors, intruded into the legislative halls, followed members to their hotels, tempted many with alluring forms of vice, and in some instances brought them into the Capitol in a state of intoxication to vote against the bill.

Thereupon the Senate adopted resolutions declaring that "we do not allow these statements of the Governor to pass unchallenged, and upon any view of his constitutional prerogative we deny that he is justified in thus addressing the Legislature"; and that the use by him of the expressions quoted above "transcends all bounds of official propriety and constitutional rights."

It must be admitted that it is not customary for Governors to write veto messages quite so personal as the one complained of by the Wisconsin Senate, but the question whether Governor La Follette has transcended the bounds of official propriety depends mainly upon the accuracy of the statements made by him. If improper methods were resorted to to defeat legislation there is no reason why the Governor should not describe and condemn the methods in a veto message or in some other way. A Legislature which goes astray has no right to complain of public or private censure.

If the Governor has made charges which are incorrect then he has done wrong. If he has made charges which are true, but the truth of which he cannot prove, then he has made a mistake, for it is a blunder to make charges which cannot be substantiated. If, on the other hand, the Governor has said nothing but what is true, and what he can prove to be true, his veto message may have been inexpedient, but he did not overstep his constitutional prerogative in writing it. Every Governor is quite justified in making "grave reflections" when they are true.

UNIFORM ACCOUNTING DELAYED.

Governor Yates has vetoed the uniform public accounting bill, the design of which was to centralize the supervision of all public accounting in the hands of the State Auditor. His objections were that it would change the fiscal year for many public bodies, that its scope was too wide and detailed, that its extreme centralization of power and administrative duty was of doubtful utility, and that its constitutionality was open to question.

Several of these objections are at least serious. It is a question for debate whether a uniform fiscal year for all public bodies, large and small, is practicable and desirable. Whether the scope of the bill was too wide is a subject on which there is room for honest difference of opinion. The "system of accounting and reporting"—"uniform for every public . . . account of the same class"—which the State Auditor was required to "formulate and prescribe" was to involve "detailed statements of all public funds collected, received, or expended for account of the public for any purpose whatever, by any and all public officers, employés, or other persons," and the latter were required to make all such statements. It may reasonably be questioned whether such a dragnet provision for State supervision, covering the smallest school districts, is practicable at the outset.

The reports to the State Auditor were to be examined and approved by him, and it was made "unlawful for any public officer or employé to publish in any way any report or statement pertaining to affairs under his administration the correctness of which as to its accounting is not certified to by the Auditor, or by a Deputy Auditor, or other persons legally authorized to make such a certificate." Under this provision it would appear to be illegal for the Controller of Chicago, for example, to write a letter to a newspaper making any statement whatever concerning accounts in his office without a preliminary examination and certification of the same by the State Auditor or a deputy. That this provision—aside from the danger of abuse of such centralized power—was too sweeping in its language for practical purposes will scarcely be disputed.

The bill also contained an odd section—excellent in its purpose—requiring Town and County Collectors to turn over funds once a week to the different governing bodies for which they make collections. This provision, however, was hardly germane to the establishment of "a uniform system of public accounting."

On the whole, however, the most peculiar and indeed unfortunate fact about this bill appears to have been its private origin. It was introduced by Representative Crafts at the instance of a comparative stranger, who, ostensibly at least, represented nobody but himself. It never received any consideration, as far as is known, by any public or semi-public body of this city, nor by the press, and its passage was a surprise to most people. A bill for uniform public accounting ought to spring from some such source as the Mayor and Council of this city—or be indorsed by some such authority—and ought to have its form corrected, its practical field indicated, and its operation facilitated by public discussion.

There is naturally some curiosity to understand why this measure, with no ostensible backing, should have had smooth sailing in a Legislature where the street railway bill could not even be got to a vote in either House. The answer is simple. It entirely omitted from its purview the accounts of public service corporations—for the publicity of which as regards car companies the street railway bill provided—while it was especially calculated to disclose the vulnerable features of all public ownership ventures. There was one section covering that particular point.

Light on public accounts, however, will never be the less appropriate because it happens to be wanting on those of public service corporations. The authorities of Chicago should take up this matter where it now stands and insure the enactment two years hence of a law on this urgent subject less extensive in application and much less costly in operation than the measure which Governor Yates has vetoed, not without cause.

CHICAGO has reached a period in its evolution when a Greater Halsted street seems to be the next thing.

THE absurdity of this talk about imperialism is apparent when one reflects that J. Pierpont Morgan could travel through this whole country without attracting a hundredth part as much attention as a live President attracts.

THE Sage of Buzzard's Bay is saying nothing and cutting bait.

NO, "QUERIST," the Hon. H. Dink does not draw a salary as Chief of Police. He doesn't need it.

THE noble horse will notice that its days of usefulness as a rapid transit motor for Uncle Sam's mails are numbered.

HAVE you joined the Buffalo stamp to an envelope yet?

BY this time, doubtless, the attention of H. Dink has been called to the fact that his faithful henchman, the Hon. Mushmouth Johnson, is in need of active sympathy.

IT is cheering to observe, in the meantime, that Professor Cox has returned and is personally conducting the weather again.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Hardly a Wiggle.

"How is the good roads movement getting along in your locality?"

"Well, we can't call it a movement as yet. It's only a hunch."

For the postal authorities at Washington had intimated that there must be an improvement in the country roads in that particular neighborhood or there would be no free delivery.

Giving Away a Secret.

Guest (at cheap lunch counter)—"How can you afford to give us good coffee as this for three cents a cup?"

Waiter—"We make it up on de soup. After de fust servin', sah, de soup's all profit."

An Indignity.

"It's a durned shame!" exclaimed Goodman Gonrong, as the officer led him away from the courtroom.

"What is?" asked the officer.

"The Judge bindin' me over fur a hundred dollars, as if I wuz a cheap hobo! Fur a man of my reputation, b'gosh, it ort to have been a thousan'!"

Gouge Game.

"You lost your money when you bet on that fellow's height, didn't you?"

"Yes, but he took an unfair advantage. He straightened up his bow legs and made himself two inches higher."

The Cheerful Pessimist.

"This is the first time I ever saw old Gluem looking happy. What's come over him?"

"He predicted a few weeks ago that there would be a stock panic and a big railroad accident within a month, and he hit it on both predictions."

By Authority.

"Billiger McSwat, what do you mean by coming home so late for your dinner?"

Mr. McSwat said nothing.

"Isn't it enough that I'm worried to death with the house cleaning, and there's a buzzing in my head, and I hardly know which end I'm standing on, and every minute counts, and it's all I can do to get the meals ready, without your keeping me waiting half or three-quarters of an hour like this?"

Mr. McSwat said nothing.

"Here I've been working my life out for the last three days, and I never saw the house as dirty as it is this spring, and it does seem as if the girl couldn't be stupider than she is to save her life, and I don't believe you sympathize with me a particle, either."

Mr. McSwat said nothing.

"And if the man of the house won't take any interest in having it made fit to live in, and doesn't care how it looks, and wants to stay away from it as much as he can and as long as he can, and leaves the whole business for his wife to look after, when her eyes are full of dirt, and her throat's dry, and she has to hire a man herself to pound the carpets because the girl's too lazy or too tired, it seems to me that's enough for one woman to endure!"

Mr. McSwat said nothing.

But his eyes were full of sympathy for his wife as he unfolded a sheet of cardboard upon which he had written at his office, before he started for home, the following inscription in great, staring letters:

RECOMMENDATION
BY THE
HEALTH AUTHORITIES:

WHEN YOU
ARE CLEANING HOUSE
KEEP THE
MOUTH CLOSED.

In California.

They shower him with their roses
That fly so fast and free,
It seems they must submerge him
Beneath a rosy sea.

They pelt him with their roses.
He cannot well retreat;
And all the air grows drowsy,
Filled with the odors sweet.

They volley him with roses—
O, puzzling consequence!
That thus the land of dollars
Should honor him with scents!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wives in Texas.

A great many women East are trying to get their husbands to move to Texas. In Texas the wife owns one-half of everything, and in case of divorce it is not a question of alimony, but a square divide; moreover, the homestead can never be incumbered at all and cannot be sold unless the woman signs the deed with dry eyes.—Dallas Times-Herald.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE Secretary of Agriculture was pickpocketed at Los Angeles, and we expect to hear any day that he has bought a gold brick. We shall have to tip him off to the Boy Grafters. They ought to be able to do him on suspicion.

A NEW YORK publisher announces a book by Oliver Onions. It must be tear-compelling.

BOTH the reverend and the irreverend utilize the unfortunate Sodom and Gomorrah for the purpose of odorous comparison; and yet there is no convincing evidence to show that they were as bad as Paris, or New York, or Chicago.

AN essay on street paving and cleaning, signed by Mayor Harrison, appears in the Boston Herald in the form of a letter to the editor. The Mayor has all the seal of the holiness convert.

THE WATCHDOG'S HONEST BARK.

Washington, May 13.—[Special.]—The watchdog of the treasury smitted a loud bark today when the expense account of Mr. Quarterbushel of the Paris Exposition was laid before him. The items that stirred up the watchdog were as follows:

Haircutting	$ 4.00
Laundry	24.74
6 pairs of shoes	54.50
Rubber heels for same	3.00
Manicuring	12.00
5 pipes*	30.00
Given to beggars	.10
1 pint of peanuts	.05
4 pairs shoestrings	.20
1 doz. shirt waists	96.00
Flowers	50.00

*Stovepipes.

The items were ordered stricken out, after which Mr. Quarterbushel's bill was allowed on suspicion.

ONE consolation is that the trout we are going after when we can get away are growing. The later the fatter.

PRETTY FAIR MILKER.

For Sale—Fine Jersey cow. Gives twelve gallons of milk. Apply to H. H. Huston.—Paris (Ill.) Beacon.

ONE of the matinée newspapers has a hoss writer that "adumbrates" things. The language jag is becoming common in these nervous days.

A BOSTON CRITICISM.

"If Gen. Lew Wallace has not been hurried on his new novel we may expect a finished production. P. S.—This was sent in."

The next time a communication such as the above is "sent in" won't you please send it out again, securely wrapped up, before it reaches the "Line-o'-Type." It is too much for even a constant reader and your SHANDY GUFF.

Boston, Mass.

IT will not be necessary for the Anti-Buffet league to visit Fort Sheridan. The Colonel has abolished the buffet, and the fort is as dry as one of Dr. Parkhurst's sermons.

A BOSS CEMETERY.

John Boss and family, who resided here about twenty-six years ago, have recently removed here from Greenfield.

A few have planted some in gardens—Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette.

The Billoustine.

NOTE.—We received no "copy" from Fra McGinnis yesterday, and are unable to say whether The Billoustine has gone to press, as we have received no reply to our telegram of inquiry. We suspect the Fra is away on a small preachment perambulation.

CHEER up! Strawberries are cheap.

ON THE TRAIL OF DE WET.

Einswelfontein, May 13.—[Wireless Special.]—The grand uprising of the burghers in this part of the country proved a four-flush. I didn't fancy the idea, and I am glad that it has fallen through, for while I have no compunctions about capturing General De Wet, regarding it as a legitimate stroke of newspaper enterprise, the thought of leading burgher against burgher, brother against brother, was extremely distasteful to me. I have, however, perfected a plan for taking the elusive Boer commander that is not likely to fail. During the pleasant days that I have been spending on Mynheer van Decker's farm I have built a hot air balloon, equipped with improvements of my own inventing. I am able to rise or descend at will and steer the outfit in any direction, and at least half a dozen tests have assured me that the balloon is entirely trustworthy. This morning I ordered my command of fusiliers to return to Tulipdorp, and tomorrow morning I set forth on my daring expedition. De Wet, I learn, is at Troop Dam, a highly euphonious place. My purpose is to hover about his quarters until a favorable moment, then swoop down like a hawk and bear the General away. As I shall do my hovering largely by night there is small chance of detection. It is not without regret that I leave this pleasant vicinage. My affection for Gretchen, the charming daughter of Mynheer van Decken, has, like an appetite for peanuts, grown by what it fed on, and the little beauty has so braided herself with the tendrils of my heart that only amputation can effect a separation. But war and love are in opposition, astrologically speaking. Duty calls me, and even in my Circean slumber I hear the clarion tones of her voice—duty's voice, I mean. The voice of Gretchen is like brook water. Courage, Josh! Forward, Josh! On to Troop Dam!

JOSH SLINGER.

FORECASTER COX has returned, and says we shall have fair weather today, and probably Wednesday. Mr. Walz was not so daring. He rarely attempted to peer beyond twenty-four hours.

FISHING NOTE.

Landlord George Schneider has returned with a good catch of suckers.—Manitowoc (Wis.) Pilot.

THE crash in Wall street is ancient history now, but the female hysterics can still be heard. The female speculator is a hard loser.

JOY IN MANSFIELD.

All nature has put on her dress of beautiful foliage. The fruit trees are all in full bloom and many forest trees. The ladies have transplanted their house plants in the lawns, the fields are covered with grassy carpets, and Illinois is the most beautiful in all respects of any State. Especially is Mansfield and its surrounding country the central figure of unsurpassed beauty at this season of the year. It does seem that everybody is in their environments and glad they are living to see the beginning of the 20th century so conspicuously beautiful.—Mansfield (Ill.) Express.

CURIOUSLY enough the scar on the Kaiser's face is the same color as the violets that were hurled at him.

WOLF-MAN COMBINATION.

A marriage license has been issued for the marriage of August Wolf and Lena Man, both of Pleasant Prairie.—Kenosha (Wis.) Gazette.

AMONG the general settlements of labor disputes we find no mention of any one having signed the San José scale.

AFTER contemplating the program for the coming Chicago, Eddie Hall sends word that he would as soon remain in Joliet.

BEING a literary man, Chief O'Neill is able to discuss the social evil in a scholarly manner, with references to the ancient City of Corinth and other things that Joke Kipley knew nothing about.

HOW did the ladies that "never raised their eyes" discover that the street car mashers "stared at them constantly?" Perhaps somebody told them.

A DISASTROUS CATCH.

Murray Parkin's team ran away starting from the railroad track round the park and they were finally caught in Mr. Weir's back yard, breaking the wagon all to pieces, on Saturday afternoon.—Corning (Ia.) Union Republican.

REPUBLICS are, indeed, ungrateful. The particular one that the Hon. Ferd Peck served refuses to pay his Paris valet expenses.

EVERY time we observe a skat or a whist congress in session we feel assured of the republic's future. The men that think are the ones that society has cause to fear. And they are in the minority.

MISS WILKINS' press agent now contradicts his report that she is married. The public would welcome a change. Even the old game of losing one's diamonds would be an agreeable variation.

THE Washington Post has discovered that there are two Dr. Parkhurts and wants to know whether ours affects "the moth-eaten-lambrequin style of facial make-up." We've forgotten—don't know as we ever noticed.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO RUN THE Northern Pacific railroad. Address

E. L. T.

Count Alexander Louis St. Ouen de Pierrecourt, who died the other day at Rouen, leaving a huge fortune, the income of which is to be distributed among young giants who marry and have children, is not likely to regenerate the human race in that way, as he fondly imagined. As a matter of fact the children of giants are usually less than normal both in physical stature and mental equipment, while giants are, as a rule, the children of people of not more than average height.

One of the Giant Guards of Frederick the Great.

The plan of rearing a race of giants has been tried before now and on a tremendous scale. It failed then in spite of the fact that old King Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia and his greater son, Frederick the Great, both exerted all their power to make it succeed. And the almost universal testimony of people who have studied the subject makes it almost certain that it will fail again.

King Frederick Wilhelm, and King Frederick after him, sent their Prussian recruiting officers abroad into every civilized country and wherever they found a man of gigantic stature he was either persuaded to join the celebrated regiment of giants, the Potsdam Grenadiers, or he was carried off by force and compelled to join it. At any time they had gathered together no less than 2,400 giants, the shortest of whom towered up close to seven feet, while some of them were more than eight feet in height. Most of these giants were married by the King, with little ceremony, to the tallest and strongest young women he could find, but he did not succeed in founding a race of giants. On the contrary the children of these giants were as often as not below the average in strength and stature. Today it is said that among the descendants of these tremendous soldiers, gathered together from all parts of the world, many of whom still live in the vicinity of Potsdam, there are not to be found more than an average number of tall men and women.

In fact, it has been noted that giants themselves are not likely to be remarkable for anything more than mere bulk. They seem to be particularly susceptible to disease and to possess little physical stamina. They are, as a rule, slow and unwieldy, and are easily exhausted.

One day it is related Frederick the Great had his giant guards pass in review before the Ambassadors of the foreign powers.

"Would an equal number of soldiers of your country stand any chance of conquering this regiment?" he asked proudly of each of the Ambassadors in turn.

"Sire," replied the Ambassador of Great Britain, "I would not say that an equal number of the soldiers of my country could conquer your regiment, but I dare say that half their number would try it."

Giants as a rule do not live to be more than 40 or 45 years old. Few of them show much sign of intellectual capacity, and they are especially susceptible to consumption.

Almost without exception the famous giants of history have been the children of people of normal size. One of the most famous was Patrick O'Brien, son of an Irish peasant, who exhibited himself in London a little more than a hundred years ago. He was thin and sickly and stood 8 feet and 7 inches in height. He was so weak that he could only walk by supporting himself on the shoulders of two strong men walking in front of him, resting a hand on the shoulder of each. One evening at a dinner O'Brien startled the company by putting his hand in his pocket and taking out a celebrated dwarf. On another occasion he scared a policeman by taking off the top of a street lamp and lighting his pipe at the flame. Another celebrated Irish giant was Charles Byrne, who was 8 feet 8 inches tall, and who died at the age of 22 as a result of dissipation. His skeleton is still preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons in London. His parents were of less than average size.

Patrick O'Brien, Greatest of English Giants.

The French people have always been greatly interested in tall people. As long ago as 1718 M. Herlon, a member of the French Academy, published a curious paper in which he advanced the theory that the stature of the human race has been steadily decreasing since the time of Adam. The first ancestor of all men, M. Herlon declares, was no less than 123 feet 9 inches tall, while Eve was exactly five feet shorter. By the time of the flood the process of degeneration had gone so far that poor old Noah was a mere dwarf of 27 feet, while Abraham measured 20 feet and Moses seven feet less.

Modern Effigy of the Great Charlemagne, 8 feet.

The stories of the giants of by-gone days are chiefly based on the finding of gigantic bones, which may or may not be the remains of human beings. Tradition also ascribes tremendous height to many of the great Kings and Emperors of the early ages. Thus Charlemagne is described as standing 8 feet in height. The Emperor Maximinus was a foot taller, if the fables are to be believed, and could easily walk off with a load which two oxen could not move. He was accustomed to eat forty pounds of meat a day and six gallons of wine was his daily tipple. It is probable that the enormous size of these and other imperial giants was the creation of the imaginations of those who looked upon them with fear and trembling.

One of the most curious and persistent of delusions in regard to the existence of a race of giants is that which prevailed for [illegible] to the size of the natives of Patagonia. Beginning as far back as the beginning of the sixteenth century a series of circumstances [illegible]

A Giant Patagonian.

hardly a man less than 8 feet in height [illegible] the women run from 7½ to 8 feet." [illegible] "authority" declares that the Patagonians have a body of soldiers, [illegible] men, who measure from 9 to 12 [illegible] height. Later and more reliable travelers who have been less frightened by the [illegible] ing appearance of the savages, have [illegible] to demonstrate that, under the [illegible] Patagonians average perhaps 6 [illegible] inches and that a man of 6½ feet is [illegible]

These widely varying estimates show how easy it is for a man or a nation to get a reputation for gigantic stature which he does not deserve.

The tallest woman of whom there is authentic record is Pauline Marie Wedde, born in Thuringia in 1866. She stood 8 feet 4 inches in height. Perhaps the most famous of contemporary tall women is Ella Ewing, known as the "Missouri giantess." She is able to carry her mother about on the palm of her hand, and is so tall that her father can walk under her outstretched arm without stooping. She has several sisters and brothers, all of whom are of only average size.

Chang Woo Gow, the Chinese Giant.

The stories which have been told about giants are paralleled by those [illegible] about dwarfs. The natural tendency to spoil a good story by sticking too [illegible] the truth is equally apparent in both [illegible]

Henry Myers, the German Giant, 8 feet 9 inches.

of two feet below the ground.

Fifty years before the Tennessee discovery Rochon, a French explorer, published an account of a stay of several months [illegible] among a nation of dwarfs on the Island of Madagascar. By actual measurement he states that the average height of the men of this nation was 3 feet 5 inches, while the women were some inches shorter.

At any rate, men who are below the average stature may console themselves with the reflection that it is the universal belief that short men are more likely to be distinguished by intellectual power. Almost all the great men of history are below the average height, and, while giants are [illegible] slow and stupid, dwarfs are quick and bright.

PERSONALS.

Professor Herbert W. Conn, Ph. D., of Wesleyan University is to give the principal address at the university convocation of Boston University on commencement day, June 5. His subject is "The Bishop and Higher Education."

President Hadley of Yale is to deliver the principal address at the semi-centennial, May 25 of the founding of the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., and Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond of New York is to deliver the commemoration address.

Baron von Bergen, who has been secretary of the German Legation at Peking for the last two years, has arrived in San Francisco on his way home. He has been assigned to the position of Secretary of the German Legation at Rome and will assume his new duties soon after his arrival in Europe.

Dr. John W. Hoffman, professor of horticulture in the Florida State Agricultural College, is one of the most noted scientists in the world. He has just been elected a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, and he also belongs to the Royal Agricultural society of England and many similar organizations.

Portraits of William M. Evarts, who was one of the original Peabody board appointed by George Peabody, and of Dr. Barnas Sears, the first general agent of the Peabody fund, have been presented to the University of Nashville. Former Governor Porter of Tennessee gave the Sears portrait, and the Evarts is a gift of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the present agent of the fund.

The Hon. George E. King, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, died a few days ago, was elevated to the Supreme bench in 1893, and was the [illegible] Bering Sea Arbitration commission. He was a native of St. John's, N. B. He became attorney General of New Brunswick in 1871 and in 1872 he succeeded Mr. Hathaway as premier of the government. He became judge in 1873, and a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in 1883.

Mr. Morgan's Position.

Mr. Morgan is in an ideal position. If he had been here he might have been able to do any better than his predecessors, Hill and Perkins, did. But he was not here and couldn't be reached when there was need of his advice. So he can now put the [illegible] cable gridiron and broil them [illegible] their stupidity and blundering.

Yes, Mr. Morgan's position is ideal. No one knows it better than those who are smiling so sarcastically as they look [illegible]

PECK TO PAY FOR VALET.

TREASURY KNOCKS $10 OFF PARIS COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

Comptroller Tracewell Holds That Fees for Servants Are Not Ordinarily a Proper Charge for Traveling Expenses, but Is of Opinion That Three Other Exposition Officers Were, While Working in Paris, Traveling Within the Meaning of the Law.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—[Special.]—Fred W. Peck, the former Commissioner-General to the Paris exposition, will be paid his traveling expenses in Paris, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 2, 1900, but he must pay his valet's expenses out of his own pocket. This question was decided today by the Controller of the Treasury. Fred Brackett, the secretary and disbursing agent of the Paris exposition, asked the opinion of the Controller as to the right to pay the expenses in question. The amount is only $71.62, including $10 for Mr. Peck's valet. The expenses charged in the voucher were incurred by Mr. Peck while engaged in the exposition work in Paris. The question involved was as to whether these expenses were actual traveling expenses within the meaning of the law authorizing the appointment of the commission.

The Controller holds there are two conditions under which traveling expenses are payable. They are:

First—The officer must be traveling within the meaning of that term as construed by the courts and the practice of the accounting officers.

Second—The travel must be while engaged in exposition work.

"Under the terms of this statute," says the Controller, "there can be no doubt that the Commissioner General would be entitled to actual traveling expenses in going to and returning from Paris while engaged in the work of the commission, and the only question in this case is whether he ceases to travel within the meaning of that term when he reaches Paris and while there engaged in exposition work."

Controller Tracewell says the fixing of headquarters was left by Congress to the discretion of the Commissioner General, who established them at Chicago, New York, and Baltimore, the residences of himself, the Assistant Commissioner and the secretary, respectively.

Opinion of Controller.

Then, referring to the journey to Paris and the work incident to the duties of the Commissioner General and his associates while in that city, the Controller says:

"If the headquarters of the commission did not shift by law, it seems the fixing of the headquarters in the United States, on the whole, was an economical measure, for the obvious reason that these officers did not and have not had traveling expenses allowed them while at their respective homes in the United States, where they seem to have remained during the larger part of the time since their appointment. I am of the opinion that the three principal officers of the exposition, while engaged in the work at Paris were traveling in the sense of this law, and are entitled to be reimbursed for their traveling expenses as such. Items for servants' fees are not ordinarily a proper charge for traveling expenses, and unless it be shown that these fees were a necessary and ordinary part of the expenses of travel under the circumstances under which this travel was performed, you are not authorized to pay them. Such fees, however, should not in any case exceed those ordinarily paid by other persons for like services."

The claim of Mr. Peck was the only one which was brought to the attention of the Controller. In as much as it has been decided that the three principal officers of the commission are entitled to hotel expenses, it is likely the assistant commissioner and the secretary will now put in their claims and an entirely new batch of charges is expected under the decision.

Tick of Trouble.

New York Tribune: Few of all the dispatches printed in the newspapers yesterday possessed more interest of a peculiar sort than the one from Washington which related to the accounts of the Paris Exposition commission and enshrined the following message:

"PARIS, Nov. 20.—President, Washington: Our entire staff at Thanksgiving day meeting great the President, their honored chief, today. They feel they have reason for thanks that he is again to preside over the destinies of the nation. Peck."

It was the opinion of Peck, Commissioner General, that the cost of cabling this burst of patriotic emotion to the author of his official being ought to be defrayed out of the commission's funds—that is to say, out of the public treasury—which, being interpreted, means out of the pockets of the people of the United States. It was the opinion, on the contrary, of Major Brackett, disbursing officer of the commission, that the message ought to be paid for by the person or persons whose feelings it liberated. The issue thus drawn was submitted in regular course to the Controller of the Treasury, who decides that the dispatch was not on public business, and directs Major Brackett not to pay for its transmission.

Has Pickwickian Flavor.

Now, there's a sort of "chops and tomato sauce, yours, Pickwick," flavor about Peck's message which is likely to make him a subject of mirth rather than an object of malediction, but, nevertheless, it would be a mistake to let him off at the expense of a laugh. It will be noticed that Controller Tracewell, whether with conscious or unconscious irony, cannot tell, says the dispatch "shows the true American spirit." We hope that Mr. Tracewell is in fact a "sarcastic little cuss," and that he purposely took advantage of a mere chance to let the country know it; for what the dispatch really and chiefly shows is a remarkably distorted and audacious notion on Peck's part of the duties he was selected to perform in place of the rational, ingenious, and energetic Major Handy, unhappily deceased; of his proper relations to the public funds, and, it might be added, of his actual position in the order of existence. It is not surprising that under the influence of a Thanksgiving dinner it should have occurred to Peck that his honored chief would be glad to hear from him, or that he was encouraged to feel he had reason for thanks that the honored chief was again to preside over the destinies of the nation. But we hope that by this time he has seen occasion to moderate his personal transports on that account, for it must be obvious to everybody else that for a man holding his queer ideas concerning the legitimate expenses of a public office the place of safety is a private station.

MRS. WALLACE SUED FOR $4,648

Firm from Which She Bought Diamonds Gets Heavy Judgment Against Her.

Mrs. Celia W. Wallace, whose refusal to pay for the $1,000 chime clock at Lake Geneva recently brought her into contempt with Judge Stein's court and necessitated her sudden departure from the Auditorium, was the defendant in another damage suit yesterday. About four years ago Mrs. Wallace purchased a number of diamonds from Spaulding & Co. Recently suit was commenced to collect their value from her. Yesterday, when the case was called before Judge Hutchinson, Mrs. Wallace did not appear, and Attorney Russell Whitman secured a judgment against her for $4,648.

HEALTH OFFICIALS AFTER CATS.

Reported to Have Diphtheria, but Mrs. Leland Norton Says Disease Is Tonsilitis.

A report that First Ward cats are victims of an epidemic of diphtheria caused Chief Medical Inspector Spalding to decide on an investigation. Mrs. Leland Norton, President of the Chicago Cat club, says the trouble is tonsilitis, and that it is not contagious. Dr. Spalding says cats frequently do have diphtheria, and children are peculiarly liable to contract it from them, because of the freedom with which they fondle the pets. "There is probably no great danger in this case, however," he said.

M. ZADOC-KAHN, GRAND RABBI OF FRANCE.

[From the painting by A. Bloch, exhibited in the Paris Salon recently opened.]

M. Zadoc-Kahn, Grand Rabbi of France, is exceedingly popular with the Jews in France. Rabbi Zadoc-Kahn was born in Mommenheim in 1839, and studied at the Rabbinical School in Metz. In 1867 he became assistant to the chief rabbi of Paris, and in 1868 succeeded him. In 1890 he was appointed Grand Rabbi. Among his published writings are "Slavery According to the Bible and Talmud" and "The Book of Joseph the Zealot." He is the founder of Revue des Etudes Juivers.

TEXAS OIL BOOM BURST.

SMALL INVESTORS AWAKENING TO TRUE CONDITION.

Speculators Have Made Fortunes, but It Is the Money of Widows, Orphans, Clerks, and Others of Moderate Means That Constitute Them—Only Concerns of Large Capital Can Successfully Operate in the Beaumont Petroleum Field.

Beaumont, Tex., May 13.—[Special.]—Now that the gambling stage has passed, investors in oil stocks and oil lands in the Beaumont field are looking into things in a practical manner, and the outlook, from the point of view of the majority, is anything but promising. Speculators have made fortunes in a day, but somebody will have to pay for it, and the small investor is awakening to a realization of the true condition of affairs and is fast learning that it is his money that has gone to make up these fortunes and that his chances for getting it back are not so bright as he thought they were two weeks ago. The small investor has purchased all stock. Classed as small investors are thousands and thousands of widows, seamstresses, clerks, children, and even domestics, who have poured their savings into the treasury of some one or more of the oil companies here. What they will get is best told in the words of one of the most prominent promoters on the ground, who has made a fortune:

"I have just left my old friend Brown," said he, "and I tell you he's a sorrowful sight. He bought Beaumont oil land last week and is already out just $40,000 on the deal. He spends his time now asking everyone who comes to see him if that well they are boring two miles from his land has 'come in.' Of course it hasn't, and he knows it, but he asks just the same, and when he gets 'no' for an answer he pours some more cold water over his head and sits down to wait for the next visitor.

"I certainly feel sorry for old Brown, but his case is not half so pitiful as that of the widows and orphans who have been robbed out here. Robbed? Yes, that's the word, for they never had the ghost of a show to win out. You don't know what it means to buy Beaumont oil stock—the ordinary, every day kind you see hawked about the streets and sent broadcast about the country.

Three Hundred Companies.

"Nearly 300 'oil companies' have been organized in Texas in the last month, and 90 per cent of them will never pay a dividend. About ten out of every hundred have something bordering on the substantial to offer the public in the way of a speculative investment; the others have nothing more than a little tract or two of land, bought for a song, which is located somewhere in eastern Texas and around which no effort has ever been made to find oil. They may strike oil—no one can tell about that—but their chances are small, and even if they do strike oil their stock has been watered until no oil well in the world would ever pay interest on the investment. The promoters come out all right, for they get big cash bonuses out of the treasury from the funds realized from the sale of the stock, so it doesn't make much difference to them whether oil is struck or not. And then there are the heavy salaries of the officers to be paid all the time the stockholder is waiting for the well, if any is ever bored, to get down far enough to even hope for oil; and the stealings and embezzlements sure to be reported sooner or later. But to get down to facts and figures.

Cost of Opening Market.

"A first-class oil gusher in the Beaumont field is worth $1,250,000. This is the price they have been selling for. It will require another million to provide pipe lines and tankage, and a quarter of a million for other expenses before fuel oil markets have been opened up. This calculation is close, and it wouldn't surprise me if more money should be required before dividend paying time came round. Now, if the gushers would only continue to gush as they are now doing everything would be lovely for the owners, but they won't do it, and sooner or later the pumps will have to be pulled. Even then it will be possible to pay interest on the investment of the big companies, but what will the little fellows do? Most of the other companies are capitalized from $200,000 to $1,000,000; their stock is sold off away below par, and when the promoters get through with the treasury funds but little is left for real development purposes.

"Suppose these companies should strike oil, and the flow should average say from 100 to 200 barrels a day, which is a big well as wells go, what could they do with the product? The big gushers will, even after the pumps are applied, supply all the fuel oil for which there is a market for many years to come, for it will be a long time before coal will be generally supplanted. The gusher companies will be amply provided with pipe lines and tankage, and the smaller companies will be completely at their mercy, even granting that some one big concern does not come in and secure control.

"Of course, all these companies will not strike oil; in fact, the average of success in other fields has been about one in ten; consequently a large percentage of the companies are already doomed, so far as the investor is concerned. The promoter has already realized. It makes little difference how honest the officials of the companies may be, for the principle is wrong. There's too much wind and hot air sold for gold to ever make it come out right.

"It's a swindle, and that's all there is to it. The oil is here and money is to be made, but the small investor is not being given a show of a show."

PUSH SOUTH TOWN CASES.

CHARGES TO BE LAID BEFORE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Grand Jury May Be Asked Next Week to Indict Three Former Officials—Further Investigation of Books Reveal Many Names of Persons on Pay-Roll Who Deny They Ever Worked for Board or Received any Salary—Lists of Alleged Employes.

Representatives of the Citizens' association will confer with State's Attorney Deneen tomorrow preparatory to taking their charges against former South Town officials before the May grand jury, which convenes next Monday. Further investigation yesterday resulted in the discovery of a number of persons whose names appear on the town pay rolls, but who assert they never held a position there and never received any salary. The similarity of names on the pay rolls, too, is said to have afforded material for the fraud charges as to alleged salary grabbing and pay roll padding, which are to be taken before the State's Attorney. Those against whom a declaration is to be filed are former Collector Henry H. Fuller, former Supervisor William J. Lawlor, and former Clerk Cyrus F. Adams.

A partial reason why the expenses of Fuller's régime were $22,822 greater than during the notorious administration of the office under "Ben" Barnett is held to be shown in the pay rolls which were investigated yesterday. Dozens of political followers are said to have been paid from $30 to $60 each after the Collector's offices were closed on March 10.

E. H. Taylor, whose name appears on the salary list, asserted he applied for a position, but Fuller and others laughed at him. He says he did not work an hour in the office, and did not draw a cent of salary. His name appears credited to $120 paid him for serving four weeks as Deputy Collector. It has been found that more "clerks" were employed than the offices possibly could accommodate.

Some Names from Pay Roll.

Persons on the pay roll who drew more than $60, part of it for time after March 10, with the length of service, are:

No. weeks.	Name.	Amt.	No. weeks.	Name.	Amt.
			3	Charles Jones..	$ 90
18	D. F. Connell..	$ 525	11	E. M. Fuller....	330
19	D. Dorsey.....	570	11	W. M. Craig....	330
20	Charles Simonds	595	11	J. Lawler	330
21	L. Wormley.....	615	11	F. Casey.....	330
20	J. F. Coughlin..	595	11	E. Meyer.....	330
9	M. Hanlon.....	275	10	J. Pait	300
16	W. S. Finucane	480	4	M. T. Sheban...	120
16	E. J. Hamilton.	480	3	J. C. Dunning..	90
17	F. H. Wheeler..	510	3	J. Shields	90
16	Charles Pierson	1,585	10	W. Hoffman....	300
4	J. F. Keeley....	120	3	H. Podalsky....	90
15	J. R. Tethune..	450	9	J. G. Scott.....	270
15	H. Norris.....	450	9	J. Loeb	240
17	L. Hutt Jr.....	510	8	J. Loeb	240
16	J. E. Stern.....	480	8	J. H. Gattenby..	90
16	W. E. Tagg.....	480	8	W. Rowan	240
17	T. E. Stumm...	500	8	J. W. Thurn ...	90
16	J. R. Sterry...	470	8	R. Harrison....	240
10	J. P. Beunell...	375	8	A. Wood.....	240
15	H. H. Bregett...	450	8	E. Sullivan.....	240
15	M. E. Boyden...	390	8	J. Gallagher....	240
9	A. Oldenburg...	270	3	F. A. Ashford..	90
13	J. Atwater.....	420	4	C. G. Senese....	120
16	F. J. Palt.....	1,[illegible]	3	T. J. Manley....	90
15	Frank Hickey...	450	4	J. Emery	120
13	Wm. Quinlan...	417	4	E. H. Taylor....	120
15	T. H. Glassbrook	330	4	J. Morris	120
14	J. S. Thompson	780	4	E. S. Taylor....	120
12	Charles Carter.	360	3	W. H. Hilght...	90
13	T. Coogan.....	390	3	H. Barnett	90
9	J. Stapleton....	270	3	M. Barrett	90
11	Miss N. Green..	330	3	M. Garrity	90
6	W. Guthrie	180	3	C. J. Porter....	90
4	H. Beer.....	120	3	A. Coombs	90
7	Miss C. L. Hines	210	2	J. F. Keely....	45
12	J. M. Gibbons..	360			

Paid Big Sums Extra.

In addition to his salary as Deputy Collector L. Wormley drew $385 extra; E. J. Hamilton, $225; T. E. Stumm, $290; and Frank Hickey, $555.

A list of those on the pay rolls for two weeks, received pay after the town offices are alleged to have been closed, and who received $30 each a week are:

James Dorgan.	W. Covina.	J. Chisholm.
J. E. Bollinger.	E. J. Lacy.	M. Cavanaugh.
C. Barkell.	J. Jamin.	W. Buckholtz.
George Gotto.	M. O'Connor.	W. Patterson.
J. Wagner.	A. G. Parker.	F. Overend.
A. W. Kreyder.	J. Wise.	C. Bennett.
H. P. Lange.	W. C. Stroder Jr.	M. Schwartz.

Employed Only One Week.

Those on the pay roll for one week drew pay after March 10, and who are said to have drawn salary of $30 a week, are:

W. F. Bogner.	C. Schaffer.	F. Witous.
J. McNamara.	E. Lynch.	S. Dye.
C. Horton.	A. Cohn.	E. Harvey.
J. Exan.	Jim Bradwell.	J. Brown.
James Meyers.	H. Tierney.	A. Carey.
G. Wending.	F. H. McDermott.	A. Roberts.
J. Roger.	P. Rogers.	J. Fitzwell.
J. King.	W. Priestley.	P. J. Jonaitis.
W. Codding.	C. Haas.	W. H. Davis.
H. Hanley.	T. Pollak.	W. Baldwin.
C. P. Pender.	A. O. Malley.	Fred Herr.
J. Fitzpatrick.	W. Brikkman.	C. Ackerman.
George Allen.	J. Schooley.	R. W. Glasson.
J. Armitage.	W. Liebtenstadt.	J. S. Young.
J. Boyle.	C. Palt.	W. Thompson.
T. Crosch.	P. Atwater.	G. Sangiacovina.
J. Carlson.	W. Leah.	J. Bonner.
J. Getty.	T. Fox.	J. Schmeitz.
W. L. Price.	C. Johnson.	G. B. Rosenbaum.
W. Everett.	P. Gilvin.	E. M. Moore.
H. Edmunds.	J. F. Burns.	I. Metzer.
D. Daly.	F. Bolkin.	A. O. Ferguson.

The evidence, which will be taken before the grand jury, will show that the pay-rolls last year totaled $56,523, as against $39,538 under Barnett. Another excess is held to be the item of $15,085 for office expenses, as against $2,000 during the previous administration. A report reached the State's Attorney's office during the day that ex-Collector Fuller had left the city for a trip through the South. This was denied by his friends.

Lawlor a Bartender.

It was discovered yesterday that Supervisor Lawlor, instead of being a tailor, as had been supposed, is a bartender. The bondsman who signed when the motion of suit on Lawlor's bond to recover $25,000 was filed,

STRIKE AT FREE BOOKS.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES WILL ASK FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Court to Be Called On to Prevent the Board of Education Spending Its Funds for Text Books for Pupils—Money Promised Both Sides in Fighting the Petition—Teachers' Federation Studies Possible Effect of the New Pension Law.

The German Catholic societies of the city decided yesterday to go into court and ask for an injunction to restrain the Board of Education from spending the money appropriated for free text books in the public schools. Although free text books are in use in all of the large Eastern cities, this is said to be the first time an injunction against them has been sought.

Representatives of the society who have taken this action spent nearly all day at the Sherman House discussing the situation. Attorney Michael F. Girten was finally authorized to draw up a petition for injunction. He expects to have it ready by Thursday. Theodore B. Thiele presided at the meeting.

Have Money to Fight the Case.

Money will be forthcoming to carry on both sides of the fight. The Roman Catholic societies and churches have promised to contribute money for the expenses of obtaining an injunction, while the Turner societies, labor organizations, Bohemian, German, Polish, and American societies will contribute to the defense of the Board of Education.

Attorney McMahon, for the Board of Education, said he knew of no similar case, and could not tell how the law might be construed in court. President Harris said the board would abide by whatever decision the court might give. He knew of no ground upon which an injunction might be granted.

The free text book scheme was introduced by Superintendent Cooley. He was disappointed yesterday when he heard of the injunction. "I don't know what they can do about the matter," he said. "Free text books are in use in other parts of the State. South Evanston is a place where they are furnished. I am sorry that the action has been taken. Chicago is now behind all the Eastern cities in this matter, text books being supplied there in all the grades. The Board of Education took the first four grades to experiment with and has not intended to establish an entire free text book system until the people have had a chance to see how it would work."

Asks the Board to Explain.

The German Catholic societies had been at work some time in shaping opposition to free text books. Some time ago a letter was sent to the Board of Education asking that its position be explained and questioning the wisdom of spending money for such a purpose. The explanation called for did not come. The injunction was chosen as a last resort.

"I am pretty well acquainted with the legal aspects of this case," said Attorney Girten, "and am ready to have it brought up any time. I believe we can have the board restrained from using the rest of this money."

The office of the Teachers' federation was rather funereal in its aspect yesterday. The signing of the optional pension bill was contrary to the wishes of the older members of the federation. There is much interest now to know how many of the pension contributors will withdraw. Miss Goggin and Miss Haley believe the fund will be so weakened by the loss of contributors that it will go out of existence. Others believe that with the annuities and payments figured out correctly the fund will be placed upon a stable basis by having all contributions voluntary.

SAFE SEARCHED; ASKS DAMAGES

James R. Ward Sues for $50,000 from Continental National Bank, Attorneys, and Constables.

James R. Ward, an attorney, with offices in the Reaper Block, has begun suit for $50,000 damages against Joseph A. Griffin, Jacob R. Custer, and L. O. Goddard of the firm of Custer, Goddard & Griffin; the Continental National Bank, Adolph Moses, Moritz Rosenthal, and and Henry H. Kennedy of the firm of Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy; Edward F. Drexel, Joseph B. Ditto, Joseph J. Burke, L. L. Benson, John McDonald, and H. C. Laubersheim, Constables. The action is based on a search of the safe in Mr. Ward's office on last Saturday on a replevin warrant to recover the books of the firm of S. Levy & Co., formerly dry goods merchants on Market street.

SET FREE FROM THEIR DEBTS.

One Hundred Bankrupts Discharged by Judge Kohlsaat in United States District Court.

Discharge day for bankrupts yesterday resulted in clearing away the debts of 100 men and women. Judge Kohlsaat entered orders of discharge in the following cases:

E. L. Dalton, E. R. Alleman, C. M. Daugherty, J. M. Cobrey Sr., W. M. Craig, Lucy A. Ward, G. Ehemann, A. J. Hildebrecht, E. C. Napheys, F. H. Ketcham, G. Bartholomew, J. Dikast, W. W. Wells, Isaac Levy, H. L. Kamin Jr., H. F. Matthies, Cyril Skacha, H. R. Miller, J. Hickey, L. Vaughan, L. E. Behring, E. C. Olson, Mary Vaughan, F. N. Keesey, Thomas Kelley, Simeon Bailey, Jacob Berg, Robert Dennis, David Mallory, J. K. Lawlor, J. W. Nitchell, G. E. Adams, L. M. Wrenn, J. U. R. Terhune, Charles Wright, A. Schumann, Henry Cohen, W. E. Burke, A. Natanson, J. Sundquist, W. H. Hopkins, I. Levy, H. Manaldi, T. Knapp, J. Hike, M. O. Walter, E. F. Baker, H. A. York, G. W. Adams, Jesse Hannah, M. A. Smith, N. Grant, Gage Cohen, J. Stevenson, E. Mossler, J. H. Burns, J. Crohn, Alphonse Mac-Arthur, E. Almberg, G. L. Port, S. A. Ploeger, W. L. Tallman, G. M. Illingsworth, L. Fisher, Joseph Caldwell, H. Strzyzowski, T. A. Kippen, E. Hyde, F. Eppie, Kathryn L. R. Hall, J. F. Hackshaw, Whitfield.

Court of Appeals to Adjourn.

The case set for hearing in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals this morning is the last of the present calendar. Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Grosscup will sit in the court. It is probable the judges will remain in Chicago during the rest of the week for emergency business, but there will be no other regular session of the court until October.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—203908—Joseph Ingerle vs. City; plff. remits $3,000 from $8,000 verdict; mo. n. t. deft. overrid. and judgt. $5,000.

Judge Chytraus—201950—Charles Bachoven vs. N. Thayer; on findg., $7.—213391—George P. Gardner vs. Pina H. Simpson; by deft., $350.—199017—Julia Vorel vs. City; mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $2,500; appl.

Judge Ball—211481—Carl Lindenburg vs. B. and O. R. R. Co. and C. T. T. R. R. Co.; on findg., $125; satisfied.—201041—Maggie Ormon vs. City; on findg., $1,200.

Judge Hutchinson—203463—Ellen Curtin vs. City; mo. n. t. by deft. withdrawn; mo. n. t. by plff. denied and judgt., $500; appl.—201461—Arthur Reid vs. Alexander Sherwood; mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $2,000; appl.

Judge Brentano—1256—George Barrie et al. vs. Mary J. Sexton; mo. n. t. overrid. and judgt., $743.50; appl.

Judge Kavanagh—11755—John Wassman vs. City; on findg., $10,000; mo. n. t. deft. overrid. and judgt. $1,000.—11829—Burton D. Hazzlitne vs. Anthony Johnson; on findg., $25.—207826—Harvey & Moss Plumbing Co. vs. Mrs. C. W. Wallace; on ver., $851.18.

Judge Clifford—215640—Rose Westerman, extrx. C. Westerman, vs. Ill. Steel Co.; on findg., $2,500; satisfied.—217487—Edward F. Brown vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on findg., $250; satisfied.

Judge Bishop—180258—Cornelius Anglum vs. City; mo. n. t. deft. overrid. and judgt., $1,830; appl.

Judge Vail—185606—People, ex rel. Charles Firek, vs. George Talafous, John Howorka, John Pecha, and Charles Vesely; plff. remits $300; mo. n. t. overrid. and judgt. on ver. on debt, $10,000; judgt. on ins. $300 and costs; appl.

Judge Neely—199840—Edward Boyce vs. C. and E. R. R. Co. and E. R. R. Co.; garns.; on ans. $147.60.—206625—Charles E. Gregory Co. vs. Jacob Erb; mo. n. t. overrid. and judgt., $326.04; appl.

Judge Burke—171579—Henry Wendel vs. Elizabeth Neppert; mo. plff. iv. to amnd. by changing name of deft. to read Elizabeth Neppert instead of Lizzie Neppert, and by discontg. vs. Rebecca Neppert and Julius Ziesing n. o. on findgs., $9.—213891—J. M. Van Bramer vs. W. H. King; on findg., debt, $200, das., $120.49; debt to be discharg., etc.; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Chetlain—212670—Bomberg vs. Bomberg; dec. div.—6893—Wagner vs. Wagner; dec. div.—6893—Jones vs. Jones; dec. div.

Judge Stein—202949—Swinson vs. Swierson; dec. div.—6025—Randlich vs. Randlich; dec. div.—5636—Phipps vs. Brooks; dec. sale.—6572—Hamilton vs. Dwyer; dec.—193587—Von P. A. D. vs. Winterbotham; dec.—2[illegible]—Lane vs. Miller; dec.

Judge Baker—7260—Watkins vs. Watkins; dec. div.

Judge Burke—4329—Davis vs. Schnadt; dec. sale, 6947—Behrens vs. Behrens; dec. sale.—241—Bauer vs. C. S. R. R.; dec.

Judge Tuthill—[illegible]—Bauman vs. Cass; dec. sale.

Judge Irons—201307—Ryerson vs. Karbach; dec. sale.—[illegible]—Weiss vs. Weiss; dec. div.—12-14, 2;—in re petn. of Foster; dec.—[illegible]

Bauer vs. Bauer; dec.—[illegible]—Harrison vs. Bauer; dec.—[illegible]—Hargrave vs. Hargrave; dec.

Judge Bishop—7466—Haas vs. Haas; dec. div.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

[illegible]—Joseph C. Duffy; liabl., $800; assets, $200.

[illegible]—Benjamin F. Cotlins; liabl., $1,500; assets, $300. D. A. Downey, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Bishop—Set case in chambers; no motions.

Judge Brentano — Trial call, 7001, 7003, 7004, 14450. On trial, 7[illegible].

Judge Kavanagh—Trial call, [illegible]. On trial, [illegible].

Judge Hall—Trial call, 2[illegible], 1234, 1309, 2318, 2371, [illegible].

Judge Tuthill—Trial call, 7337, 7362, 8281, 4[illegible], 1[illegible], 2[illegible], 2[illegible], 2

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; 16 years' experience; credits, correspondence, office duties and general management. X 420, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN shipping room or wholesale house; good penman. Address X 452, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE HAD 10 YRS.' exp. with a large mfg. company; reliable, good habits; desire position as city salesman, collector, or manufacturer's agent. References and bond. Address X 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FORMER RESIDENT of Berlin desires to represent American manufac. throughout Germany; correspond. solicit. Address X 416, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SALESMAN WANTS a good line for New York department stores; specialty preferred, will interview. X 339, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SCREW machine hand; several years' experience on electrical work; good on setting up and take care of tools. All references. Address X 428, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STUDENT OF MECHANICAL engineering, in drafting-room. Address X 404, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED waiter; quick and willing, in first-class boarding, house, club, or hotel; city or country. Address X 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A JAPANESE, AS butler or valet, in first-class family; excellent references. Address X 437, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG COLORED man; best references; house and dining-room work in good family. 2838 Dearborn-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 19; understands to take care of horses; or would be willing to go as second man in barn or work around gentleman's place or wholesale house; no objections to country; best of references. Address E T 465, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SINGLE YOUNG MAN, experienced, wants place as coachman or butler; city or country. Address X 401, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE BUTLER, 8 years with last family. 3900 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN, 28, WITH LUMBER and steamer experience and having some knowledge of bookkeeping; light labor work preferred; salary small. Address X 431, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DO YOU NEED brains in your business? Energetic young man desires engagement forenoons. Address X 460, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WATCHMAN BY ex-soldier, 30 years of age, 6 feet, 180 lbs.; good references. Address X 454, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WATCHMAN OR JANITOR in small building; handy with tools. Address X 417, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR EVENINGS, BY young man to do collecting, etc. Address X 418, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, DETECTIVE position with private agency. Address X 469, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4056, DATED JAN. 1, 1897, for 50 shares of stock in the Granite Mountain Mining Co. in the name of Mrs. Adeline D. Lampton, has been lost. Notice is hereby given that I have applied to the above named company for a new certificate thereof.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, BETWEEN 681 FULLERTON and 1452 Dearborn-av., containing $36 and some coats, a gold ring, and key. Liberal reward if returned to KATHERINE MAWNING, professional nurse, 452 Dearborn-av.

LOST — DIAMOND SHIRT STUD BETWEEN Maple and River-st., probably on Rush-st.; suitable reward. W. M. HOYT, River-st., cor. Michigan-av.

LOST, BETWEEN OLD COLONY AND MONADNOCK Bldgs., gold watch chain with moonstone attached, initials M. E. F. Reward if returned to 410 Old Colony Bldg.

LOST—FEMALE KING CHARLES SPANIEL, black and white; reward. CAMPBELL, The Marquette, Rush and Ohio.

LOST—INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE BOOK No. 207,899; $5 reward. Return to GUTHMANN, CARPENTER & TELLING.

STRAYED—WHITE COLLIE, SABLE HEAD; answer to name Keno. Return 5166 Lake Park-av. Reward.

LOST—POCKETBOOK, WITH 1826 HALF DOLLAR in same; reward. Address E C 659, Tribune office.

LOST—AN AMETHYST ROSARY, DOWNtown. Return to 2515 Michigan-av. Reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL PARTY WHO SAW LADY fall from east-bound 63rd-st. car Sunday, May 12, about 9:30 p. m., communicate with W. A. CARROLL, 445 The Rookery.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—MY WIFE, MARION, having left my bed and having refused to live with me; I will not be responsible for any of her debts. H. H. NEWTON.

PERSONAL—MORTIMER H. BENTLEY DESIRES information of Wm. A. Bentley, his brother, formerly of Indianapolis, Ind. Address M. H. Bentley, 1312 2d-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—" ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."
"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.
"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.
Established 1853. H. BROWNERS & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL — 290 SAVED — VARICOCELE, stricture, stubborn complications cured, $10; new, agreeable method, without operation; vitality full restored; every case receives private personal attention; consultation free; 15 years' experience as a specialist; permanently located in Chicago. Hours 2 to 8 p. m. DR. BOYD, Revere House, Clark and Michigan-sts.

PERSONAL—MANICURING.
FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENTS.
LADIES! GENTLEMEN!
MME. BARTONE,
Suite 522, 263-269 Dearborn.

PERSONAL—WE WILL MAIL FREE TO ANY one sending their name and address a descriptive booklet containing valuable information about the care of YOUR EYES. The Stewart Optical Co., 94 State-st.

PERSONAL — BUY WHEAT AND CORN ON present conditions; present prices look cheap; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. R. COMSTOCK, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—OUR ACCOMMODATION ACCOUNTS make your credit good and payments very easy for diamonds. See us before buying.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 108 State-st.

PERSONAL — $90 SAVED — VARICOCELE, stricture, stubborn complications cured, $10; new, agreeable method, without operation; vitality full restored; every case receives private personal attention; consultation free; 15 years' experience as a specialist; permanently located in Chicago. Hours 2 to 8 p. m. DR. BOYD, Revere House, Clark and Michigan-sts.

PERSONAL—BY JAPANESE BUTLER, 8 years with last family; $900 Cottage Grove-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, DETECTIVE position with private agency. Address X 469, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED ADdresser, home or office, temporary or permanent work at office position. Address X 461, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST WITH housework in small family; $3 per week. 45 Pearce-st.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL wants work, cooking and housework, in private family; suburbs preferred. 253 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork; prefer out West or South Side. Address 76 Albany-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl as cook; private American family; wages $5-$6. Call 256 E. 41st-st.; no postals.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl for light housework in small family. MARY BUBLITZ, Call 1224 W. 53d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL, GENeral housework; South Side. 544 Fulton-st., Pullman.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL WORK IN small private family; flat. 4039 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 455 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — SWEDISH COOK; first-class; city or suburbs. 3120 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED — GIRL FOR LIGHT second work. 66 Menominee-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED woman of 30, as housekeeper and take care of furnished flat. Address X 439, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT housekeeper; gentleman's home; respectable. 271 E. 55th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADY seeks position as housekeeper; best of references. 337 Indiana-st., Flat 6.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—HIGH-CLASS GOWNS; cutter, fitter, designer; up-to-date imported styles; families or my house. ANNETTE, Flat 14, The Oregon, 1520 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NURSE WHO wishes to go with sick lady to summer resort; moderate salary. Address 257 Grand-av., 3d floor.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING, HOUSE cleaning, janitor work, day. MRS. K., 257 Orleans-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE day or do washing at home. 3210 Armour-av., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED WOMAN; washing, ironing, cleaning. 5436 Monroe-av., rear.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FINE COOKS, WAITresses, laundresses, maids, seamstresses, and nurses now listed; most desirable servants in Chicago. TAYLOR'S, 1462 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND SECOND girl, together or separate; $6 and $5; northern suburbs preferred. 1462 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AM. cook; also waitress; 4 yrs' ref. 250 E. 43d-st., 3d floor. Phone Drexel 5081.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE SWEDISH general housework girl; Ravenswood and Sheridan Park. 520 N. Clark-st. Phone White 744.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERman girl; cook; no washing. 547 E. North-av. MRS. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, COMpetent; $5. 3860 Cottage Grove-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN, STEnographer; first-class ability; 4 years' legal experience; has frequently acted as commissioner; would accept suitable offer. S 347, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER DEsires job work; 10c page. Tel. Har. 381.

SITUATION WANTED — AS STENOGRAPHER; refs.; $5 week. Address X 441, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ADDRESS ENVELopes at home; fine penman; reasonable rates; invalid. Address X 402, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL, any kind work; day. 2620 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSE CLEANING and day work. Address 587 N. Clark-st., Flat J.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY. MRS. MAXWELL, 245 W. 59th-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE OFFICE FOR LADIES.
DR. E. J. DENNIS, DR. E. J. DENNIS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
1115 MASONIC TEMPLE.
The only physician in Chicago who devotes the whole of his time to the treatment of diseases of women.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved and painless methods. PERFECT RELIEF guaranteed in every case undertaken WITHOUT OPERATION, PAIN, OR DANGER. Consultation and advice free. Private home if desired for ladies remaining under my care. Lady physician in attendance if desired. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE OFFICE FOR LADIES.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
GRADUATE OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 52 THIRD FLOOR.
Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.
Skillful and scientific treatment of all DISEASES AND COMPLICATIONS of women by MY ORIGINAL and PAINLESS methods, which relieve the most obstinate cases in a few hours.
ELEGANT PRIVATE HOME.
SPECIAL ATTENTION to CONFINEMENT cases.
LADY PHYSICIAN IF DESIRED.
Consultation free. Fee reasonable.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED and most EXCLUSIVE office for ladies in the city.

MRS. B. NATHAN, GRADUATE OF ROYAL University of Vienna, 30 years' experience in confinement cases; takes ladies before and during confinement, with best care; terms reasonable; consult me before going elsewhere; advice and consultation free; will take two to work for room and board; ladies who are discouraged consult me; skillful medical treatment. 599 W. Van Buren-st.

"VIRTUAMA" IMPARTS HEALTH AND strength; let any person suffering from pain in back, physical decline, mental diseases, nervousness, or any of the evidences of loss of strength in the blood or nerves, take Virtuama Tablets a trial; $2 and $5 sizes. DALE & SEMPILL, 185 Clark-st., Chicago. WELD & HALL, Elgin, Ill.

— DR. B. CZARA, SPECIALIST FOR WOMEN, CURES successfully all female diseases, chronic or acute, obstinate cases.
NO PAY unless absolute cure guaranteed.
— Office, 138, 144 State, 4th floor, Room 6.

HEARTACHE [POSITIVE CURE OF EVERY]— Ask for the circular of the celebrated heartologist and psychologist, PROFESSOR ARNOLD, 1641 18th-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. YANNE, 2509 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinement; best care in all cases; skillful physicians; prices always reasonable; 40 years' experience.

MRS. THORTA FAUSTMANN, 231 WELLS-ST.—Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases of women; 20 years' experience; fair treatment guaranteed; consultation and advice free.

DR. BRINEY'S "SINGLE TREATMENT," THE only reliable method in all complications and diseases of women; $5; private sanitarium; hours 9-8. Sunday 3-5, or appointment. 610, 167 Dearborn.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST.—OLD GRADUATE physician; 30 years' practice; SPECIALIST IN DISEASES of women; home for private cases; advice free; success guaranteed. Hours, 9 to 5.

LADIES—STRICTLY PRIVATE HOME.
Expert medical service for women in delicate health, before and during confinement.
Office, 2338 Michigan-av.—2338. No sign.

IDA VON SCHULTZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST., DR. OF delicate obstetrical cases; careful treatment; confinement; 20 years' experience; elegant home for private cases. Phone North 346.

DR. W. B. CARROLL—SPECIALTY DISEASES of men only; 28 years' exp. Office, 416 Inter-Ocean Building, 130 Dearborn-st.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, 351 WELLS-ST. LIcensed physician; Berlin, Paris; female diseases; home; success guaranteed. Tel. N. 1046.

HONEST TREATMENT FOR MEN—EXPERT specialist will consult and examine free; charges moderate. ILL. ELECTRIC INST., 271 Wabash-av.

DISEASES OF WOMEN TREATED SUCCESSfully, $3. DR. HASENCLEVER, 78 State-st., Room 45.

PRIVATE HOME FOR CONFINEMENT—ALL female diseases treated under guarantee by physician. M. BILLING, 222 N. Clark-st., 1st floor.

DR. CZARRA, EXPERT SPECIALIST FOR women. Office and hospital, 270 W. Adams-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

RECEIVER'S SALE—JOSIAH L. LOMBARD VS. CHICAGO ATHENÆUM. In the Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery, Gen. No. 205374.
By order of Court I shall sell the good will of the school known as the Chicago Athenæum. Bids for the purchase of said good will will be received by me until 5 o'clock p. m. on the 27th day of May, 1901. EDWIN A. POTTER,
Receiver in above estate,
171 La Salle-st.

ROSENTHAL, KURZ & HIRSCHL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the name of Coffin & Dodd expires today by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. B. HOWARD COFFIN,
EDWIN M. DODD.

ON AND AFTER THIS DAY I WILL NOT BE REsponsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mary B. Cowles. F. SAMUEL COWLES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TO BUY GOOD HORSE AND FOUR-seated trap or runabout; must be in good condition and cheap. Address X 458, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAP, HOLDING TWO OR FOUR people; give description and price. C. H. VARNELL, 13 E. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE RUBBER-TIRE RUNabout, in the latest style; was purchased a month ago; has had but little use. 607 E. 44th-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, PANEL-TOP WAGON, new. 1392 Madison-st., rear.

WANTED—THE BEST SECOND-HAND RUNabout that $90 can buy. X 453, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000 TO TAKE one-half interest in an old-established manufacturing business, that has been paying $6,000 a year. Call at factory Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock. 198 N. Morgan-st.

LADY PARTNER WANTED WITH FEW HUNdred dollars as manager best paying business in Chicago. Address X 427, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL BACKER FOR COMMISSION BUSiness; only risk expenses. Refs. X 464, Tribune.

AUTOMOBILES.

WANTED—AUTOMOBILE, GAS OR ELECtric, cheap for cash; particulars. X 448, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—IN LARGE MANufacturing establishment; must be experienced, rapid, and accurate; state education, experience, wages, and references. Address L N 59, Tribune office.

ASSISTANT REGISTERED—GOOD POSITION for a hustler. Address L N 58, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—A CAPABLE BANK MAN FOR the summer; must be quick and active. Write letter in own hand, stating age and references, to receive consideration. Address X 423, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—YOUNG LAdy; South Side market; good penman; experienced. Address K V 205, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXP.; YOUNG MAN, 24; $10. K. WILSDON, 403, 134 Monroe-st.

YOUNG MAN—AS OFFICE ASSISTANT; ONE who understands filing and has had some experience in bookkeeping. Address X 408, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—EXPERIENCED, FOR GENERAL office work. Address X 472, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY, RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

BOOK SALESMEN — JUST ISSUED, THE 20TH Century Cyclopedia and Atlas, the only strictly up to date reference book on the market; containing 1900 census statistics, etc. Exclusive territory and good terms to experienced men. Continental Company, 534 Dearborn-st.

CANVASSERS—TO SELL AN ARTICLE OF merit; fast selling and good money maker. Call Metropolitan Block, Room 1.

EXPERIENCED AXLE GREASE AND OIL salesman for city. Address X 444, Tribune office.

INTELLIGENT, HONEST SOLICITORS CAN make a good thing by selling a new plan of endowment investment. Call 904-905 Marquette Bldg.

JOBBING SALESMAN—FOR CITY AND ROAD work; salary and bonus to experienced ink salesmen; others fair trial given; references required. Paul 'a Safety Bottle and Ink Co., Factory, Jersey City, N. J.

MEN—WANT AGGRESSIVE, HUSTLING MEN in Chicago and outside to handle gilt-edge Texas oil stock; good men can make $50 per day. Address W 316, Tribune office.

MEN—SELL NEW HOSE MENDERS. OUR specialties, wanted today. R. 58, 154 Lake-st.

SALESMAN-SOLICITOR—AGE 24 TO 36. FOR A permanent responsible and well paid position in Conn. territory, with large and old established house; must be ambitious, an salesman, reliable, and with good habits. No attention given unless age, previous experience, and references are given for confidential consideration. T 299, Tribune.

SALESMAN—MAN OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILity, to travel in Western States, selling product of Eastern factory, make contracts for future; good command good salary; doubled without interfering with your position. Call or write, 419 Champlain Bldg.

AGENTS — ACTIVE AGENTS MAKE $100 monthly securing families for new homes in southwest Missouri; write quick for territory. American Land Company, 423 Fulton-st., Chicago.

LIVE AGENTS—TO INTRODUCE OUR "NEVER Smut" gas heater for curling tongs, and other novelties. American Consumers' Alliance, 60 Wabash. Agents' Wholesale Department.

AGENTS — EXPERIENCED BOOK, BOTH sexes, to sell best books on market; agents collect orders; $50 to $75 per week. H. A. ELLTHORPE, 515, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

$7 DAILY SELLING SPECIALTY SOAPS, GIVing customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample free. Twentieth Century Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—MEN AND WOMEN, SEE LINE quick-selling household specialties; small investment; large profits, quick returns. 1413 Gt. Northern Bldg., 3:30 a. m. to 12 m.

WANTED—HIGH-CLASS AGENTS TO WORK for a savings bank; agents earning from $3 to $10 per day. Apply Room 62 Lafayette Building, 70 La Salle-st.

ONE AGENT SOLD 300 ONE DAY, NETTING $40. So can you; sample 20c; circular free. Border Imp. Co., Box 66, San Antonio, Texas.

AGENTS — RECORD BREAKER, FRUIT JAR opener and closer; sample free. O. K. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED — EVERYWHERE FOR the pinless waist and skirt supporter; patented; 100% profit. F. E. Buddington, 2327 Indiana-av.

AGENTS—HIGH CLASS PROPOSITION FOR men of education who are well acquainted in city; big money. 1130 Stock Exchange Bldg.

AGENTS — RESERVE YOUR TERRITORY; patented article; sells to all business houses. Room 425, 40 Dearborn. Call between 9 and 12.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our poultry compound. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, Parsons, Kas.

AGENTS—HOUSE TO HOUSE MEN, WHO DEsire to settle down into permanent, paying position; promotion quick. Call 501 Unity Bldg.

AGENTS—NEW PATENTED ARTICLE; MERchants and housekeepers; fast seller. FULLER & GRIFFITHS, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

$100 TAKES ELEGANT LIGHT BUSINESS FOR elderly gentleman. Address X 436, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—UNLESS YOU KNOW WHERE AND HOW TO FIND POSITIONS YOU WILL SPEND TIME AND MONEY FOOLISHLY.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR GOOD, STEADY POSITION IN ANY LINE, GIVE US A CALL.

Stockkeepers ...	$10, 15		
Collectors ...	$12, 15	Bill clerks ...	$10, 12
		Timekeepers ...	$12, 15
Checkers, calls ...	$12, 15	Managers Shipping clerks ...	$20, 35
		Floorwalkers ...	$12, 15
Mercantile houses ...	$15	Banks Order clerks ...	$15, 25
		Office clerks ...	$10, 15
Credit men ...	$20, 25	Office clerks ...	$9, 10, 12
		Bookkeepers ...	$10, 12
Accountants ...	$18, 20	Private secretaries ...	$10
		Buyers, all lines ...	$15, 20
		Pay roll clerks ...	$10, 15
Rapid extenders ...	$15, 18	Stenographers ...	$12, 15
		Voucher clerks ...	$12, 15
Law office clerks ...	$12	Car record clerks ...	$12, 15
		Traveling salesmen ...	$60
Cashiers ...	$10	General office work ...	$10
		City salesmen ...	$50, 60
Correspondents ...	$15, 18	Telegraphers ...	$45, 50
Grocery salesmen ...	$12, 15	Asst. bookkeeper ...	$12

STROUP'S BUREAU,
199 and 201 S. CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR.
Between Monroe and Adams. Tel. Cent. 1396.
[LICENSED BY THE STATE.]

AUDITOR OF DISBURSEMENTS ...	$35
Auditor for traveling position ...	30
Bookkeeper for general ledger ...	20
Bookkeeper to leave city ...	25
Man experienced in shipping ...	20
Car accountant ...	20
Stenographer and telegraph operator ...	19
Bill clerk and extender ...	18
Stenog. and telegraph operator for bank ...	18
Bookkeeper and stenographer for bank ...	18
Typewriter operator for bank ...	15
Stenographer with bicycle company ...	15
Bill clerk, rapid worker ...	15
Office clerks, to leave city ...	14
Stock clerk, experienced in stationery ...	9
Office clerk, assistant bookkeeper ...	8
Boy, young man, about 18 ...	6
Salesman, stationery, for city ...	4
Boys for wholesale house ...	4

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE,
185 Dearborn-st.

WE DO NOT CONDUCT OUR BUSINESS ALONG THE LINES OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

We want a good stenographer ...	$10
Stenographer ...	10
Bill clerk ...	10
Insurance clerk ...	10
Assistant bookkeeper ...	10

We have thousands of positions to fill, but have no acceptable applications.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY,
1007 Journal Bldg., 160 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—R. R., EXP. ...	$12
Stenographer, exp. in machinery ...	12
Stenographer and bookkeeper ...	12
Bookkeeper ...	$8 to $12
Man, exp. in handling woolens ...	10
Stenographer, Rem., live at home ...	10
Bookkeeper and cashier, furnish bond ...	10
Stenographer, exp. in lumber ...	10
Stenographer, Rem., South Water-st. ...	9
Draftsman, age 21 ...	8
Stenographer, age 18 ...	7
Young man, aged 18 ...	3
Boys ...	$3 to 6

KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,
92 La Salle-st.
134 Monroe-st.
324 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPERS—TWO ...	$15
Bookkeeper, young man ...	12
Bookkeeper and stenographer ...	15
Stenographer and bookkeeper ...	8
Stenographer, railroad exp. ...	60
Stenographers, 2 young men ...	10
Typewriter, rapid Oliver operator ...	10
Shipping clerk, good ...	12
Bank clerk, experienced ...	12
Office men, four ...	$6, $8, 10

Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 740, 106 La Salle-st.

MORRELL'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—
146 State.
We provide positions for people
of every description,
and make no charge unless placed.
Call and leave your name.

Stenographers.

MALE STENOGRAPHER AND CLERK—RAPID, accurate. Apply at Norton Mills, 1 W. Madison-st.

STENOGRAPHER—MALE—EXP.; REM.; $10. L. HOWARD, R. 403 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER—REM., FOR RAILROAD OFfice; $60. 740, 324 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—MAN; EXP. IN MACHINery; $15. 403, 134 Fort Dearborn Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MAN — FOR SOLICITING good and copper plate orders and sketches for strongly indorsed biographical publication; now well started; A1 chance. 12, 70 Dearborn-st.

ARTISTS—MALE OR FEMALE, GOOD AT FIGure work, pen and wash drawings, to leave city. Call Wednesday, 12-1. 204 Illinois-st.

HOME WORK: $8 TO $15 WEEKLY; NO CANvassing; we have several lines to give out; some to copy letters; an hour or two evenings will add $5 to $8 to your weekly income; inclose stamp; work sent any distance. Address Eagle Mfg. Co., 408 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, O.

JANITOR—40 FLATS; MARRIED MAN, WITHout children; understand steam heat, hot water, etc.; permanent position; state age, reference, and salary. Address L N 51, Tribune office.

LABORERS—50; TO WORK ON NATIONAL Life Building. 159 La Salle-st.

MAN—EXPERIENCED, FOR OUT OF TOWN work on daily newspaper; must thoroughly understand circulation work in all branches. Address, with full particulars of work done, K C 32, Tribune office.

MAN—FOR BOTTLE BEER DELIVERY WAGon; one acquainted in Ravenswood and Rogers Park preferred. P. Schoenhofen Brewing Co., Bottling Dept., 16th and Burlington-st.

MAN—RELIABLE, TO RUN PASSENGER ELEvator; give experience and references. Address L N 53, Tribune office.

MAN—TO TRAVEL; NO SELLING; SALARY, commission; expenses. 225 Dearborn-st., R. 504.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

WE CAN PROVE THAT OUR GENERAL agents make $25 per day; no experience needed; our circulars teach you the business and our patented specialties are the best; if you make less than $300 per month write to us; don't waste stamps and money on catch-penny advertisements; we operate from 250 to any number on the coast; we do not send free samples at once on receipt of application, with full information to start right to work to earn $25 per day. BRAHAM CO., R. 28, Cincinnati, O.

GOOD TERRITORY FOR AGENTS—THE MANufacturers of Willott's Non-Alcoholic Flavoring Powders and five other popular specialties, want lady or gentleman agents everywhere to represent them. Best goods on the market. $5 a day and more easily made; handsomest packages and quick sellers. Used by all housekeepers. Write for circulars for catalogue, free. The Iron City Pharmacal Co., Dept. E, Allegheny, Pa.

AGENTS—$25 A DAY, CLEAR, SELLING ALL kinds of vehicle tires with our new automatic tire setter; a new discovery; beats the work of a blacksmith at one-fourth the cost; impossible to bend spokes or injure wheels; requires no skill; a lad of 12 can set 100 a day; only one agent appointed in each county. Willard Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

ONE AGENT WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEman, in every county, to handle newest, best-selling specialty; exclusive territory, small investments, large profits, quick returns; essentially useful household and toilet novelties; $2 to $5 daily by hustlers; 25c stamps for samples three best articles. Marketable Inventions Co., 1413 Great Northern Bldg., Chicago.

A NEW ONE—HOUSEHOLD NOVELTY—2 OR 4 used in every house. Great for mail order business; sells flat under 10c stamp; 125 per cent profit; first in the field makes a rich harvest. Sample and confidential price, 10c.
WALLACE MFG. CO.,
Langelot, Pa.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $630 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monros Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS' PARADISE! 1,001 LEGITIMATE agents' articles, all winners; get latest catalogue tested New York agents' successes; proved agents' sellers our specialty; some pay 600%; liberal terms. A. E. BEHREND, 297 E. 62d-st., New York.

AGENTS GET BIG PAY AND STEADY WORK; $1 every hour; $60 every week; latest catalogue $2 to $10 outfit free; terms, with 500 moneymaking secrets, one dime. A. WAYVELL-CHAPPELL CO., 52 River-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN WITH RIG, TO ADVERTISE and introduce Monarch Poultry Mixture; straight salary, $15 weekly and expenses. Address, with stamp, Monarch Manf. Co., Box 953, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR THE instructive magazine, Correct English; How To Use It; for business men and women, teachers, families, students; liberal commission. Correct English Pub. Co., 84 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED — EMPLOYED INSTALLment salesmen and collectors, in and out of Chicago; your salary doubled without interfering with your position. Call or write, 419 Champlain Bldg.

AGENTS — ACTIVE AGENTS MAKE $100 monthly securing families for new homes in southwest Missouri; write quick for territory. American Land Company, 423 Fulton-st., Chicago.

LIVE AGENTS—TO INTRODUCE OUR "NEVER Smut" gas heater for curling tongs, and other novelties. American Consumers' Alliance, 60 Wabash. Agents' Wholesale Department.

AGENTS — EXPERIENCED BOOK, BOTH sexes, to sell best books on market; agents collect orders; $50 to $75 per week. H. A. ELLTHORPE, 515, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

$7 DAILY SELLING SPECIALTY SOAPS, GIVing customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample free. Twentieth Century Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—MEN AND WOMEN, SEE LINE quick-selling household specialties; small investment; large profits, quick returns. 1413 Gt. Northern Bldg., 3:30 a. m. to 12 m.

WANTED—HIGH-CLASS AGENTS TO WORK for a savings bank; agents earning from $3 to $10 per day. Apply Room 62 Lafayette Building, 70 La Salle-st.

ONE AGENT SOLD 300 ONE DAY, NETTING $40. So can you; sample 20c; circular free. Border Imp. Co., Box 66, San Antonio, Texas.

AGENTS — RECORD BREAKER, FRUIT JAR opener and closer; sample free. O. K. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED — EVERYWHERE FOR the pinless waist and skirt supporter; patented; 100% profit. F. E. Buddington, 2327 Indiana-av.

AGENTS—HIGH CLASS PROPOSITION FOR men of education who are well acquainted in city; big money. 1130 Stock Exchange Bldg.

AGENTS — RESERVE YOUR TERRITORY; patented article; sells to all business houses. Room 425, 40 Dearborn. Call between 9 and 12.

WE PAY $18 A WEEK AND EXPENSES TO men with rigs to introduce our poultry compound. Javelle Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, Parsons, Kas.

AGENTS—HOUSE TO HOUSE MEN, WHO DEsire to settle down into permanent, paying position; promotion quick. Call 501 Unity Bldg.

AGENTS—NEW PATENTED ARTICLE; MERchants and housekeepers; fast seller. FULLER & GRIFFITHS, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

$100 TAKES ELEGANT LIGHT BUSINESS FOR elderly gentleman. Address X 436, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—UNLESS YOU KNOW WHERE AND HOW TO FIND POSITIONS YOU WILL SPEND TIME AND MONEY FOOLISHLY.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR GOOD, STEADY POSITION IN ANY LINE, GIVE US A CALL.

Stockkeepers ...	$10, 15		
Collectors ...	$12, 15	Bill clerks ...	$10, 12
		Timekeepers ...	$12, 15
Checkers, calls ...	$12, 15	Managers Shipping clerks ...	$20, 35
		Floorwalkers ...	$12, 15
Mercantile houses ...	$15	Banks Order clerks ...	$15, 25
		Office clerks ...	$10, 15
Credit men ...	$20, 25	Office clerks ...	$9, 10, 12
		Bookkeepers ...	$10, 12
Accountants ...	$18, 20	Private secretaries ...	$10
		Buyers, all lines ...	$15, 20
		Pay roll clerks ...	$10, 15
Rapid extenders ...	$15, 18	Stenographers ...	$12, 15
		Voucher clerks ...	$12, 15
Law office clerks ...	$12	Car record clerks ...	$12, 15
		Traveling salesmen ...	$60
Cashiers ...	$10	General office work ...	$10
		City salesmen ...	$50, 60
Correspondents ...	$15, 18	Telegraphers ...	$45, 50
Grocery salesmen ...	$12, 15	Asst. bookkeeper ...	$12

STROUP'S BUREAU,
199 and 201 S. CLARK-

ARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

ATE HOTEL, THE LOUVER, 26 almost elaborately furnished; all rooms; hot and cold water; all beautiful room; STRANGERS; bus meets trains; facing lake; ¼ blk. I. C.; rate $1 up. Two blocks cable.

E-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD furnished parlor; excellent home; refe

—ROOMS WITH BOARD; also 1 or week; house newly furnished; refe

LAND-AV.—FRONT ROOM FOR furnished; private family; ref. exch.

AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; FIRE for single; lavatory; I. C. R. R.

AN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH reasonable; centrally located.

GAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED first-class table board; refe

GAN-AV.—ROOMS, BOARD; FIRE $4; home cooking; fine location.

AN-AV. NR. AUDITORIUM.—FIRE rooms, table, and references.

AV.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS able; moderate; day board.

North Side.

ST., NR. DIVISION AND LAKE —Artistic; finest living in Chicago; nishment, $5, $6, $7, or $8 per week.

CLARK-ST.—A WELL FURNISHED ble suite; private family; adults; opposite Lincoln Park.

BORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, without board.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS. MRS. KAUTZ. Tel. 1362 North.

C.—BEAUTIFUL, CLEAN, MODERN 2 blks. fine location.

GTON-PL.—FRONT ALCOVE WITH

Hotels.

N HOTEL, 22D-ST. AND MICHIGAN high-grade European; absolutely fireproof; finely furnished; hot and cold light, large closets, and up per day; rooms with private bath $2 per day; Wabash-av. cable passes Elevated station at 22d-st. dirt, smoke and heat of business seven minutes to Postoffice.

URNER, 33D AND WABASH-AV.—exception one of the nicest and best locations on the South Side; rooms single with or without private baths; electric service; all modern improvements; elevated, Indiana-av., and State-st. cars. Further particulars call and see us.

VATE HOTEL, THE LOUVER, 2631 Most elaborately furnished; all spaces; hot and cold water; excellent table; rooms; gymnasium; big lawn; facing lake; ¼ blk. I. C.; rate, $1 up. Two blocks cable.

HOTEL — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, $1 upward; steam heat, sleep; everything first-class. RAINIER HOTEL, 55 23d-st., Corner Cottage Grove-av.

YES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—Jackson Park S. S. elevated, I. C. and street cars; private baths. Tel. Oak 668. Ocean plan.

EL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—A three, two, single, with private rated. Tel. 1038 South.

211 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE newly decorated room and AI two.

HOTEL, 167 MADISON-ST.—ROOMS one person 75c; 2 persons $1.00.

HOTEL, 211 DEARBORN-AV. HOT board in city. $7.

Summer Resorts.

ACE IN THE COUNTRY TO low rates. For information address MRS. L. N. LYLE,

RD WANTED.

CLASS, AND SUITE OF 2 OR 3 furnished rooms with private family; and daughter; I. C., Hyde Park preferred. X 465, Tribune office.

ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY employed down-town. Address

RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

HIGAN-BLVD. AND 22D-ST., hotel, fireproof, high-grade, Europeanrooms at $5 per week each, with large cold water, electric light, fine furcarpet; prompt bell service; gentlerooms on each floor, no extra charge; have popular priced cafe. Wabash-av. the door.

GHT, WELL FURNISHED ROOM; Englewood; convenient to all ferences required. Address X

YOUNG WIDOW, NICE FURroom; modern. 4632 Calumet-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, SUITABLE all conveniences; best location. Ad. Tribune office.

1816 MICHIGAN-AV., ROOMS furnished, newly decorated; all

2 UNFURNISHED OR FURconvenience; reasonable. 4067 t. 4, north. Tel. 610 Oakland.

CALUMET-AV., 2 OUTSIDE s to L, facing Washington Park, board.

THE LUDGATE, 1541 WABASH-AV. $1 UP. (See Furnished Flats.)

—NICELY FURNISHED, FRONT sonable. A., 1507 Michigan-st.

West Side.

GWELL FURNISHED ROOMS, FAC Park; new rooms for light housekeeren-av., Flat 5.

North Side.

— 255 OHIO-ST., "THE LUCA," rnished complete for housekeeper

—373 OHIO-ST., ELEGANT FURS1.50 up; nice, large; housekeeping ble.

151 DEARBORN-AV., COR. ERIE-ST, and single furnished rooms; phone

373 ERIE, BET. STATE AND DEARkeeping and furnished rooms.

Suburban.

—TWO FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, FIR unfurnished; board if desired. 4[illegible] St., Irving Park.

Miscellaneous.

—SUITES ROOMS, GENTLEMEN OR loyed; 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, gentlemen; modern, with or without board; reasonable. Ad Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

TO RENT—YOUNG GENTLEMAN, modern house; elegant furniture, wants large room family, south of 39th-st., east of Cottage with privilege of breakfast; state price; to be strictly first-class. Address Y 416 ce.

TO RENT—MIDDLE-AGED GENtants & good-sized, comfortable room or stove, in private family; south side of 50th-st. Address Y 411, Illinois Central ress L N 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

4830 MADISON-AV., A MODERN 8-e and pressed brick, semi-detached, elevated, I. C. and electric cars, part of Kenwood; two blocks from ation, Ill. Cent. R. R.; immediate possession; rent $40 per month. Inquire next door south or P. E. JENNISON, at American Trust and Savings Bank.

HYDE PARK HOUSES—
bbard-av., fine modern house and in street; near Ill. Central express station; rent $80 and $65. McKEY & POAGUE, Corner of Commerce, corr. Washington and

144 42D-PL., NEAR DREXEL-BLVD. perfect gem of a house, decorated fine papers, hardwood floors throughout by appointment. A. B. SOUTHARD, modern detached house, nst-av., 3 blks. from Illinois Central station.

NEW HOUSES ON 24TH-ST., age Grove and Rhodes-avs.; hardwood oors; hot water heat, sanitary plumbing, warming closets, mantels, all conveniences; rent reasonable. D. G. HAMILTON, J. D. ALLEN., 100 Washington-st.

942 W. 65TH-ST., 8-ROOM MODERN idence, newly decorated, new plumbing; $25. ANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

3236 CORNELL-AV., ELEGANTLY ern frame house; furnace heat; will t; $30. Inquire Union Trust Co.

ATTRACTIVE 7-ROOM HOUSE nds, Ridgeland, June to October; $35 706, 155 La Salle-st. Tel. Central.

COTTAGE, 503 BOWEN-AV., SEVEN conveniences; good yard.

FURNISHED HOUSE UNTIL NOV. 1, and furnace. 4163 Berkeley-av.

6122-6131 MONROE-AV., 8-ROOM ness. W. HILL, 118 Adams-st.

West Side.

10-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE, nd, near Lincoln-pk; rent mostly paid board. THOMPSON, 144 La Salle-st.

North Side.

FOR THE SUMMER OR TO MAY 1, furnished house, one block from Lincoln-av. car lines. Money to Loan. E. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.

HOUSES ON BELLEVUE-PLACE, first floor; steam heat; $60, $75; 2d floor, $40. B. HONORE, 14, 171 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

ATHGLENA PARK—HANDSOME modern house; elegant grounds, stable, Varnish Co., 30 Dearborn-av.

SUMMER HOME FOR THE SEASON, Tribune office.

WINNETKA, FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE, $45 a month. FURNISH & CARR, 167 Dearborn-st.

EVANSTON, 10-ROOM HOUSE, $45 a month. FURNISH & CARR, 167 Dearborn-st.

EVANSTON—15-R. FURNISHED house, $65 a month. FURNISH & CARR, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—WHEATON, ILL., NEAR COLLEGE-av., stables, 8-room house, first-class condition; water, gas, furnace; $25 and up. Address Y 475, Tribune office.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—AT CAPE COD FOR THE SUMMER. Three very attractive new cottages, eight, nine, and ten rooms, furnished, situated on Chequessett Neck, within 300 feet of excellent sand beach, overlooking the beautiful Wellfleet Bay. Best fishing, fishing, and boating facilities. Located on large pier and boat landing and within easy distance of village. Prices, $200 and $250 for the summer. Other smaller cottages. Photographs and particulars on application. SAMUEL H. HOPKINS, Wellfleet, Mass., Box 240.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 to 10 rooms, pleasantly situated, Hyde Park, for three years from June 1. Address F 471, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—6140-6144 MADISON-AV., THE STAFFORD, elegant flats of 5 to 7 rooms; large and light; hardwood floors for all windows, and every convenience; $27.50 to $37.50.

TO RENT—6316 ELLIS-AV., A very desirable flat of 5 rooms; steam heated building; $18.

TO RENT—2933 Union-av.; 3 flats of 5 rooms; all light and airy; $16.

CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE KATHRYN, 3567 RHODES-AV., $25—5 and 6 room apartments—$25. Steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, etc. Shades, screens, awnings, janitor service. COLONIAL ENTRANCES, MARBLE VESTIBULES, CARPETED HALLS. Ready for occupancy. See agent at bldg., or RHODES BROS. & CO., 60 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE LUDGATE, 1841 WABASH-AV. The South 365—40 small apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, elevator, etc.; all necessary heavy furniture, beds, dressers, chairs, etc. We are renting many out-of-town manufacturers, salesmen, etc., who desire quarters convenient to business center.

TO RENT—AT 82 22D-ST., ONE 5-ROOM FLAT, 2d floor; private bath, steam, all outside rooms; also 5 and 4 room flats in Hodges Building, all conveniences, newly decorated, 15 min. from business center. Apply at elevator, 90 E. 22d-st.

TO RENT—BERKSHIRE APARTMENTS, 2305 Michigan-av., 3-room apartments, modern improvements, heat, hot water, gas ranges, elevator, telephone, etc.; cheap. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—"DELAWARE," 403 43D-ST., NEAR Grand-blvd., 5 and 4 room steam heated flats; all conveniences; $18, $20; see janitor.

HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5007-11 GRAND-BLVD., FACING park, new, original, hand decorated 6, 7, 8 room flats; nothing like them west of N. Y.; liveried attendant; $55-$100.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, OVERLOOKING THE lake, 7 and 8 room flats; hardwood floors, porcelain tubs, etc.; reduced to $25. 4525 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE 5 AND 6 ROOM MODern apartments convenient to Ill. Cent. and street cars. 6144-46 Lake-av.; rent $30 and $35; steam heat. CREMIN & O'CONNOR, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3121-3123 INDIANA-AV., THE FINEST 7-room modern flat on South Side; moderate rent; elegantly decorated. DANIEL HARDIN, 217 21st-st.

TO RENT—BEST 7 AND 8 ROOM STEAM-heated flats on the S. S. for the money; $27.50 and $30. 4600 Vincennes-av. HEARER & CO., 4255 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—CUT RATES—ON ALLEY L, I. C., and Rock Island R. R.; 4 to 7 room up-to-date flats $16 up. Unheated flats, $3 up; get list; North, South and West Sides. Owner, 175 Dearborn-st., 312.

TO RENT—6247 AND 49 MONROE-AV.—MODern 4 and 6 room flats, $18 to $35. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4465 OAKENwald-av., fine 5-room flat, overlooking lake; latest improvements; every convenience. See janitor.

TO RENT—3019 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIVE ROOMS; elegant show window; suitable for dressmaker or doctor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS, $55 AND $75; in best locations. MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2340 CALUMET-AV., 3D FLAT, 7 rooms; steam heat; $30 per month. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6424-6 JACKSON-AV., NEW 5 AND 6 room flats, all modern conveniences; $25 and $27.50. SHANKLIN & KING, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7119 NORMAL-AV., NEW 4-FLAT stone front, the lower 6-room flat; best in Englewood.

TO RENT—BEST FLATS FOR THE PRICE. THE Stanford, 3149 Michigan-av.; Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLAT, 1802 WABASHav.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; STEAM; 6322 STONY Island-av., opposite Jackson Park.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN 9-ROOM FLAT. Owner, 3812 Vincennes-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—FLATS, FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping; $10 to $20. R. HUTCHINS, 98 36th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. ROCKWELL-ST. AND Western 4 and 6 room flats; s. h., hot water; $11, $16, and $20.

31 Humboldt-blvd., 3d flat, 6 rooms; s. h.; $21.

113 Humboldt-blvd., 2d flat, 5 rooms; s. h.; $25 and $27.

Also all choice s. h. flats on blvd. and close to park.

BERGLIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE EMROGAR APARTMENTS. Finest apartments in the city. 3 and 4 rooms. Front Garfield Park. The most elegant steam heated flats on the West Side. $17 and $18 per mo. Only $37. See janitor. Tel. Cent. 457.

TO RENT—223-25—2108 WILCOX-AV., ELEGANT new modern steam heated 5-room light flat; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, hot water; all conveniences; near Douglas Park; 2 blocks from Garfield Park and L road. See janitor on premises. ALBERT WAHL, 211 La Salle-st., R. 1.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR FLAT OF THE 5-room house, 9 Warren-av.; 2 blocks south of Douglas park; open plumbing, steam heat, janitor service; will decorate; open today; $30. Tel. 2618 Cent. HENRY F. HODGE, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1240-50 JACKSON-BLVD., NEAR Colorado-av. electric, beautiful 6 and 7 room flats; steam heat, hot water, etc.; $30 up; special inducements. SHANKLIN & KING, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1072 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 7 AND 8 room flat flats on West Side; modern; all new tiling; janitor service; rent reduced. SMITH OR BARACK, Madison and Francisco.

North Side.

TO RENT—436 E. SUPERIOR-ST., ANITA; ELEGANT 5 room flat, every modern convenience; 7 large rooms in each; telephone, and gas in every room and closet; unobstructed lake view; easy to reach and neighborhood, where family may live with pleasure; rent reasonable; a rarity; lake building towards lake. Also for rent, 1 Twichell-st., Chestnut-st. See janitor, premises, or T. J. BEAT CO., 1240 Unity Building.

TO RENT—3 6-R. FLATS, 1ST, 2D, AND 3D flats; steam heat, janitor service, and gas ranges; rent $25 and $27.50; n. w. cor. Cornelia and Rokeby-sts., 2 blks. W. of Clark-st. CHAS. KUNKEL & CO., 592 Sheffield-av. Tel. L. V. 422.

TO RENT—352 AND 353 FULLERTON-AV., 2 blocks west of N. W. L station; 3, 4, and 5 room flats; steam heat and every modern convenience; $14, $16, $18 per mo.; no children; see janitor.

TO RENT—2-ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, for housekeeping, near lake; modern, including elevators. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT, hot water, all modern conveniences. 343 Chestnut-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—TILL OCT. 1ST, FURNISHED FLAT, 4-room, steam, hot water, elevator; party leaving for the summer. 2d floor, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—499 N. STATE-ST., NEAR SCHILler, 9 rooms; 4 bedrooms; light, modern; finest location; every convenience. See janitor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS; $35 UPWARD. MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; every convenience; $30 to $35. 1733 Oakdale-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND BATH; STEAM heat, hot water, sunlight. 8 Chestnut-pl.

TO RENT—MODERN 3 AND 4 ROOM FLAT, N. W. corner La Salle and Superior; janitor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for our printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—33D-ST. AND KIMBARK-AV., corner and offices, just being completed, modern conveniences, concrete basement, steam heat, first-class business location; stores subdivided for flats or otherwise to suit; moderate rental. H. GORDON STRONG, 108 Dearborn. Phone Central 4191.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES, 1000 W. Madison-st., fine store, with or without flat. Low rent

2016 Ogden-av., fine store and rear rooms $16

633 S. Western-av., steam heat, store $13

S. Western-av., fine blacksmithshop 13

Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE; FIRST-CLASS chance for druggist; East-av. and Randolph-st., Oak Park. Inquire at 2024 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN BUILDING MOON MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1465 OLD COLONY BLDG., SUITE of 3 rooms, with vault; possession May 1. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 290, 84 Van Buren-st.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, 50X166 ft., with power, steam heat, freight and passenger elevators, electric light, and automatic sprinkler, 183-185 Jackson-blvd. See engineer.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR, 191 WABASH-AV.—Large bay window. B. HONORE, 14, 171 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—5 CONNECTED BRICK BARNS, 18th and Michigan-av., each 30x20, with lofts; will be put in THOROUGH REPAIR AND painted nicely or together; good place for livery stable. H. BODDIE, owner, 140 Dearborn-st. Tel. 2618 Cent.

TO RENT—138 LARRABEE-ST.—FINE STABLE with feed above; recently rebuilt; 22 stalls, suitable for teaming and express business; $30 per mo. Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALLS.

HALL SUITABLE FOR CHURCH

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FACTORY BUILDING AT 397 TO 405 W. Kinzie-st., 120x60; 8 stories; yard room and sheds; well adapted for wood working; low rental; will divide. W. J. WILSON, owner, 192 S. Ashland-av.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 184 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESKROOM, OR USE OF part suite in modern office building. Address Room K 2, Great Northern Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREATEST VALUES—
marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Our immense building from cellar to garret is filled with bargains in pianos and organs.

As a large number of people change their residence on May 1, many rented pianos are returned to us, and scores of uprights and squares are taken by us in exchange for new, expensive Kimballs.

These instruments have been thoroughly repaired in our own shops, and we shall display in our warerooms this week the greatest lot of genuine bargains ever shown in Chicago.

They are all reliable instruments and are marked at prices which will close them out quickly.

If you expect to purchase a piano or organ this season, do not hesitate, but CALL AT ONCE and profit by these conditions.

WE QUOTE A FEW PRICES AS SAMPLES:

UPRIGHT PIANOS:
Hale, $90; Lyon & Healy, $95; Emerson, $110; Bauer, $125; Everett, $150; Arion, $150; Lindell, $130; Mathushek, $120; Hallet & Davis, $175; Haselton Bros., $140; Chickering, $185; Steinway, $190; Kimball, $210; Knabe, $200; Chickering, $195.

SQUARE PIANOS:
Gale & Co., $20; Cable, $30; Fischer, $25; Bauer, $40; Newton & Co., $25; N. Y. Piano Co., $35; Hale, $40; Grovesteen & Fuller, $30; Hardman, $40; Groyestein & Fuller, $35; Henry F. Miller, $35; Kimball, $45; Haselton Bros., $50; Mathushek, $60; Hallet & Davis, $60.

REED ORGANS:
Burdette, $15; Estey, $20; Mason & Hamlin, $38; Peloubet & Felton, $25; Estey, $35; Mason & Hamlin, 2-manual, $75; Story & Clark Chapel organ, $80; a number of shop worn organs, various makes, $25 and up.

SELF-PLAYING ORGANS, $75 to $100.
NEW PIPE ORGANS, $1,000 and up.

In addition to the above we have a number of Kimball pianos, slightly damaged in finish only, on which a LIBERAL CUT in price is made.

A complete stock of new Kimballs, all bearing the laurel of supreme excellence, bestowed by both artist and mechanical expert.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857), S. w. cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS

We have the most magnificent stock of pianos ready for your inspection that was ever assembled under one roof. Also this week a special sale of about thirty new and slightly used pianos, at a great sacrifice. Including several discontinued style Steinways and Knabes. See the new pianos at $124, $135, and up.

Also the greatest bargains ever offered in second-hand pianos. Note the following examples:

New York upright, $65; Wing upright, $95; Vose upright, $150; Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Weber upright, $125; Kurtzman upright, latest design case, $225; Marshall & Wendell, $75; Bradbury upright, $150; Smith upright, $125; Steinway upright, $200; Leland oak upright, $125; Chase upright, $150; Lyon & Healy upright, $60; Mendelssohn upright, $145; large mahogany Knabe upright, $275; two used Knabe grands at a sacrifice; Decker Bros. upright, $175; Haselton cabinet grand, $165; Fischer upright, $165; Sterling walnut upright, $175; Huntington oak upright, $170; Kranich & Bach upright, $135; Fischer upright, $150; large mahogany Fischer upright, $195; very fine oak Krakauer upright, $265; Steinway upright, $275; fine Chickering square, $100; second-hand Steinway concert grand, $300; Washburn upright, $150; and many others.

Very easy monthly payments may be arranged. A modern stool and handsome scarf included free. We make a study of pleasing out-of-town piano purchasers. The average freight on a piano shipped out of town is only $7. Satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

VOSE	REMOVAL	SALE
VOSE	Our removal	SALE
VOSE	sale a great	SALE
VOSE	success. Only	SALE
VOSE	a few weeks	SALE
VOSE	more in which	SALE
VOSE	to obtain a	SALE
VOSE	fine Vose Piano	SALE
VOSE	at a price	SALE
VOSE	usually charged	SALE
VOSE	for an ordinary	SALE
VOSE	Piano.	SALE
VOSE	Call today.	SALE
VOSE	Easy terms of payment.	SALE

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS. 248 WABASH-AV.

IF YOU DESIRE A BARGAIN IN SLIGHTLY USED OR SECOND-HAND PIANO, READ THIS LIST:

1 Steinway, mahogany, as good as new.....$375
1 Knabe, mahogany, as good as new..... 300
1 Sohmer, almost new, mahogany..... 290
1 Haines Bros. colonial, mahogany..... 255
1 Hallet & Davis, as good as new, former price $650..... 225
1 Chickering, in good condition..... 175
1 Decker Bros., large size, oak case..... 175
1 Emerson, good condition..... 150
1 Decker Bros., ebony case..... 130
1 Fischer, walnut case..... 120
1 Julius Bauer & Co., good condition..... 115
1 Twichell..... 100
1 Chickering..... 90
1 mahogany, upright..... 80
Square pianos—$15, $20, $25, $30, and upwards.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

J. O. TWICHELL,
207 and 231 Wabash-av.

PIANOS—MAY CLEARING SALE—PIANOS Returned from shopworn pianos—at etc. VERY LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.

AMONGST WHICH WILL BE FOUND:

Piano	KIMBALL upright	$ 95 Piano
Piano	LYON & HEALY upright	120 Piano
Piano	IVERS & POND upright	150 Piano

and many other STANDARD PIANOS.
A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS: returned rentals.
"CROWN" PIANOS. "CROWN" PIANOS.
GEO. P. BENT, Manufacturer.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash Ave.
Factory: 249 Washington Boul.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 250-252 WABASH-AV. We are now ready for business at our SPACIOUS NEW WAREROOMS and invite inspection of our beautiful stock of

BAUER PIANOS.
BAUER PIANOS.

We offer special inducements on a number of slightly used uprights (used at concerts or rented for short time) in walnut, mahogany, rosewood, etc. PIANOS FOR RENT—New Bauer uprights from $5 per month up; used ones from $3.50.

One year's rent applied toward purchase.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 250-252 Wabash-av.

150 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS; Wegman, Haines & Co., Foster, Bryant, Holmes, and others; easy payments, $5 $6, and $7 per month; rent, $3 and $4 month; second-hand pianos, $90 and up.

J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.
2d floor, near Madison.

J. & C. FISHER UPRIGHT PIANO, $110. Weber upright piano, $125.

ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

YOU CAN SAVE FROM $50 TO $150 on the purchase of a piano by attending the special alteration sale; various standard makes; every piano fully guaranteed. STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS—BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

STEINWAY CONCERT GRAND PIANO, $145. Lyon & Healy upright piano, $100.

ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$125 BUYS A HARDMAN UPRIGHT PIANO IN excellent condition; fully guaranteed; pianos to rent at $3 per month; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & SONS PIANO MFG. CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an "EVERETT" piano.
THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
206 and 208 Wabash-av.

THIS WEEK IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to get a good piano at a low price. A few slightly used pianos at prices that will tempt you. Fine saw Chase, Hackley & Carlisle pianos always on hand at 229 Wabash-av.

STRONG & LEIMERT, 257 WABASH-AV.—Baldwin pianos, Apollo piano players. Peerless electric pianos. Choice bargains. Renting $2. Tuning, repairing, etc.

5 CHICKERING PIANOS, $125, $165, $190, $210, $270; 4 Steinway pianos, $90, $135, $175, $230; 1 Decker Bros., $170; Hallet & Davis, $165.
The Thompson Music Co., 206 Wabash-av.

STORY & CLARK PIANOS, $350 TO $1,000; PIanos rented, $2.50 up; pianos tuned.
STORY & CLARK, 253 Dearborn-av.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, $125, IN mahogany; special bargain. Melville Clark Piano Co., 396-398 W. Madison-st.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE PEASE STOCK; UNusual cash concessions. Send for bulletin second-hand pianos. Clayton F. Summy Co., 220 Wabash.

GENUINE NEW STEINWAY AND NEW Knabe pianos are sold only by Lyon & Healy.

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS, $65, $80, $75 UP.
STORY & CLARK, 253 Wabash-av.

NEW EASTERN PIANOS, STOOL AND SCARF, $152.
STORY & CLARK, 253 Wabash-av.

KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO, $210; PAYMENTS.
STORY & CLARK, 253 Wabash-av.

NEARLY NEW UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE very reasonable; need cash. L A 488, Tribune.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, $75; STEINWAY UPRIGHT, $225. STORY & CLARK, 253 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP; cheap. Stickney and Chicago acres; 10 years' time. 9 cars on Wash. Park; no one can undersell me. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

3523 MICHIGAN-AV.

Brown stone residence, 12 rooms, modern, h. w. heat, hardwood, tile throughout; immediate possession; large brick barn; will pay 8 per cent on $25,000; will sell at great sacrifice; no trade.

F. E. JENNISON,
At American Trust and Savings Bank.

FOR SALE—
GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.

On receipt of postal I will send you plans of 150 new houses located on the North, West, and South Sides and in suburbs; for sale on monthly payments of from $8 to $35, same as rent; very small cash payment; price $1,175 to $5,000; let your rent money pay for a home.

WRITE AT ONCE. WRITE AT ONCE.

S. E. GROSS, 87H FLOOR MASONIC TEMPLE, STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.

11,963 HOMES SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 22 YEARS.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 50TH-ST., 105 ft., $85 ft.
Small corner in Washington Park, $120 ft.
Grand-blvd., 50 ft., fine location, $250 ft.
Ingleside-av., 50 ft., $62.50.
Down-town lot, with old impts., worth $700 ft., for $400; bargain.
Brick store and flat, Wentworth-av., $5,500.
Campbell Investment Co.,
108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—NEW 2-STORY STONE front, 4 flats, marble entrance, everything perfect; near Normal School, Englewood; an ideal home and investment; own property clear; will make special terms 5½ interest; would consider good vacant. Address P R 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 2 ELEGANT HOUSES on Michigan-blvd. to give away; both occupied; will sell one lot, 26x171 feet, at $700, and one lot, 60x177 feet, at $350.
TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-FLAT BLDG., 7 AND 8 rooms, 230 and 232 23d-st., choice location, near I. C. Ry.; home and investment; owner resides in 1st flat; rents 2d, $35 per mo.; $8,000. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 2-STORY BRICK AND stone front 6-room residence in Woodlawn; all oak finish, steam heat, with natural gas, concrete cellar; only $4,500.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD., S. OF 47TH-ST., choice lot; special price to one who will build a residence. 100 Jackson-blvd.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, CHOICE location, 6025 Normal-av.; lot 33x125; snap; only $6250 cash, balance 2 years, 5 per cent; $2,650.
WATSON & BRADLEY, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE 2-FLAT STONE FRONT —steam heat, etc., Woodlawn, close to all car lines; rent $22.50 mo.; only $3,000.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING lots. Would like to sell to parties who will build a home to cost not less than $12,000. Address X 422, Tribune office.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL BARGAIN, COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NR. 48TH-ST. ONLY $82.50 PER FT.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—BOWEN-AV., TEN-ROOM HOUSE, near Grand-blvd., fine condition, only $5,500.
GALLAGHER & SCOTT, 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 BUYS 2-FLAT FRAME; LOT 30x115, if sold this week. TOPPING,
252 Garfield-av.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards in Englewood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—$200,000 — NICE, CLEAN BRICK, Sherman, near Taylor-sts. L D 63, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO OWNERS OR AGENTS OF REAL estate: I can make QUICK SALES of DESIRABLE PROPERTY by my new and original plan. Call on me or write for particulars.
CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st.

WANTED — OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sales, consult our Auction department. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., s. w. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF West Side real estate. WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 161 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—ABOUT 100 ACRES IN OGLE, LEE, or Whiteside Counties, with Rock River frontage; cash. Address H C 260, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTHERN ILLINOIS OR IOWA farm, $20,000 to $30,000, for clear Chicago income. Address H O 261, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE LOT, CHEAP. ADdress X 414, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOTS TO IMPROVE; VICINITY Grove and 46th-sts.; give price. X 454, Tribune.

WANTED—BRICK FLAT BLDG. FOR CLEAR vacant on North Side. Address X 424, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — 4-STORY APARTMENT bldg., So. Side; incumbered $7,500; for residence; will assume not to exceed $3,000. MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—UNDIVIDED HALF OF FIVE lots, corner Harding-av. and W. 31st-st., $1,500, for Western farm of about equal value. Address X 405, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $4,500 AT 6% ON $15,000 choice vacant.
DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—CLEAR IMPROVED IN EXCHANGE for prime north shore acres. J 248, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—5 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $500 to $1,500. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, 145 La Salle-st. SAM. BROWN JR. & CO., 1001, 120 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS—
We will make loans as small as $5,000 at 4½% where margin of security is unusually large.
Can you pay a portion of your present loan? If so, we can offer you advantageous general rates. Prepayments allowed. No delay. We pass on security.
If under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
We have many clients with cash in hand looking for bargains in real estate.
BUILDING LOANS AT LOWEST RATES.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago and suburban property at 5 and 5½ per cent, according to security; liberal prepayment privileges if desired.

Building loans a specialty.
Prompt attention given to applications.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES—
In amounts from $300 to $5,000.
On improved and vacant property.
No charges outside of the usual.
Building loans made.
Liberal prepayment privileges.
We can save you money.

MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
401 and 402 Chamber of Commerce.

REAL ESTATE LOANS MADE IN 24 HOURS—UNDER $1,000; REPAYABLE WITHIN 3 MONTHS OR IN INSTALLMENTS WITHIN ONE YEAR; ON VACANT LOTS; ON 2D MORTGAGES BEHIND SMALL FIRST MORTGAGES, OR SECURED BY RENTS.
1424, 79 DEARBORN-ST.

4½% MONEY
To loan on
ESPECIALLY CHOICE SECURITY.
Other lo

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF AN EMINENT SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel Tells in Admirable Manner of the Life of William Lowndes, Who Early in the Nineteenth Century Was One of America's Ablest Statesmen—Material for a Similar Book Was Prepared Years Ago, but Destroyed.

MRS. ST. JULIEN RAVENEL has made a careful and thoroughly workmanlike book of "The Life and Times of William Lowndes of South Carolina, Statesman, Scholar, Soldier" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The fact is the more to be commended, because a series of accidents and catastrophes destroyed or lost the results of similar labors undertaken a long generation before, leaving to the present biographer few of the original documents and letters suitable for such an undertaking. In spite of this she has persevered, and by arduous research has recollected the facts in the life of a man of great prominence in the early national history of the United States, and given them an enduring place.

William Lowndes was born on Feb. 11, 1782, in the parish of St. Bartholomew, S. C., the son of the Hon. Rawlins Lowndes, a revolutionary leader, jurist, and legislator. He was educated in a private school and at what was called the "College" in Charleston, his instructors there being a Roman Catholic priest, an Episcopalian rector, and a Presbyterian clergyman! He married before attaining his majority Elizabeth, daughter of General Thomas Pinckney, and niece of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. Cultivating and improving his large estates, he became a patient student of international law, and was elected to the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1806, after a brief trial of the law as a profession.

When the news of the outrage of the Leopard upon the Chesapeake was received in Charleston, the Washington Light Infantry was organized with Lowndes as its first commanding officer. Later he was elected, as a Democrat-Republican, to the Twelfth Congress, his State delegation to the national Legislature including as new members with himself John C. Calhoun and Langdon Cheves. Lowndes was a member of the Military Committee of the House during his first term, and, on reelection, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. A third term saw him chairman of the Ways and Means committee and taking a leading part in the establishment of the Bank of the United States, the bankers of the country having refused to aid the government during the war with England, and in the establishment of a tariff for the sake of revenue.

In 1810 William Lowndes traveled in England and France. On the meeting of Congress in 1820, his reelection being secure, he was a candidate for the Speakership, to succeed Henry Clay, resigned, but was unsuccessful, and became chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His health began to fail, and a sea voyage undertaken too late did not avail, and he died at sea on Oct. 27, 1822.

The services of this almost forgotten statesman were neither few nor slight, as a perusal of the book will prove. He declined foreign missions of great importance more than once; he was a leader in the House from the day of his entrance into it, and was even nominated for the Presidency by the Legislature of his State in December, 1821. Mrs. Ravenel has done a difficult task with great skill, writing with directness, simplicity, and understanding.

The list of Riverside Biographies grows apace. There are now eight of the series issued and each justifies all that the publishers claimed in advance for it. These little books, which can easily be slipped into the pocket and read on a short car journey, are nevertheless models of biographical succinctness. For a busy man they take the place of the bulky tomes so often published and so seldom read; for the schools they are valuable for the same reason and because of their simple language and directness of statement. The latest issues are: "John Marshall," by James B. Thayer; "U. S. Grant," by Walter Allen, and "Lewis and Clark," by William Lighton. These, like the preceding volumes, are straightaway stories of the subjects' lives. There is no bias shown either way, and the direct object seems to be to tell the truth so far as it is known and established.

This last is particularly true of Mr. Allen's sketch of Grant. It might stand as a model of condensed truth from first to last. There are still those who may cavil at his treatment of Grant's Presidential career, but for every one of these there are ten thousand others who know that Mr. Allen is absolutely correct. Grant is so great a figure that he can afford to have the truth told about him in all things; and he does not lose one whit of his greatness by the process.

Mr. Thayer treats John Marshall with a dignified sympathy. Although he produces nothing new which throws any considerable light on the character of the great jurist, he is to be thanked for making known in condensed form the chief points of his life. Until the recent agitation leading up to the celebration of "John Marshall Day," there was a lamentable ignorance concerning this distinguished man.

Mr. Lighton, on the whole, had the most difficult and at the same time the most interesting task before him in his work on Lewis and Clark. These two men are seldom spoken of separately, and the chief work of their lives has bound them so closely together in the public mind that they are almost thought of as one person. Mr. Lighton's difficulty arose from the poverty of detail concerning their lives. He makes the most of it, however, and gives us the first convenient description of their personality and achievements. The abstract he makes from their journal gives a comprehensive idea of that wonderful trip, and his estimate of its value is certainly a just one. The relation of Lewis and Clark to the Louisiana purchase makes the little book timely in connection with the coming of the St. Louis fair.

"Ten Months a Captive Among Filipinos" (Scribner's) is an artless and wholly sincere narrative of an actual experience undergone by the author, Albert Sonnichsen, a member of the Utah battery in the American army of invasion and conquest. Wandering into the lines of Aguinaldo's army during the days immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities between the soldiers of the United States and their recent allies, Mr. Sonnichsen was taken prisoner. He gave himself out to be an Englishman, and it was as an Englishman that he was held until a real Britisher, whose name he has concealed under the suggestive title of "Arnold," betrayed him to the natives in the hope of saving his own worthless hide.

It was then months before the youthful prisoner returned to Manila on the Oregon, his escape having been made possible by Colonel Joaquin Alejandrino at a moment when the marines from the big battleship had been landed at Vigan. During all this time Mr. Sonnichsen was in almost constant motion, and he had great opportunities to observe the natives. He was well treated so far as food went, sharing the meals of his guards, and his most untoward experiences were during his days in the Spanish prisons, which the new government was forced to use.

The book shows its author to be an average American, with the prejudices and prepossessions of most of this country, and is uniformly interesting, the real information in its pages being bounded by his lack of previous travel and education. The principal lesson to be derived from it is the common humanity of man, American or Filipino.

The opening of the Pan-American exposition has served as an excuse for the reissuing in new shape of "The Niagara Book," which first appeared in 1893. In addition to the alleged history of the falls which then appeared and which is in the fragmentary form of newspaper extracts, there are now added a geological chapter by Professor N. S. Shaler, a humorous one by Mark Twain (the Diary of Adam), and some remarks by W. D. Howells, and information more or less interesting and pertinent by half a dozen other writers.

The book is embellished by many half-tone reproductions of photographs. At the end is placed "A Few Words About Buffalo," for the benefit of exposition visitors. As a lodge podge about the falls the book is well enough, but it is clearly the child of shears and paste-pot and lacks coherence. The Falls deserve a history compatible with their own dignity and grandeur. The firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. has its name on the revised book as its publishers.

Books Received.

"Masters of Men." By Morgan Robertson. Doubleday, Page & Co.

"In Search of Mademoiselle." By George Gibbs. Henry T. Coates.

"Five Years of My Life." By Alfred Dreyfus. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"The Good Red Earth." By Eden Phillpotts. Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The Career of a Beauty." By John Strange Winter. J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Every One His Own Way." By Edith Wyatt. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"The Compleat Bachelor." By Oliver Onions. Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

"The Wisdom of Esau." By C. H. Chomley and R. M. Guthwaite. Cassell & Co.

"The Lovers of the Woods." By W. H. Boardman. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"The Children of the Nations." By Poultney Bigelow. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"Encyclopedia of the Game of Whist." By Sir W. Cusack-Smith. Cassell & Co.

"Cyclopedia of American Horticulture." N. Q. By L. H. Bailey. The Macmillan Co.

"The American Husband in Paris." By Anna Bowman Dodd. Little, Brown & Co.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

[Copyright, 1901.]

AS he was crossing the avenue near Twenty-third street Felix Singleton, the poet, saw a tiny, frightened dog dodging between the carriages. The poor little creature was so terrified and so evidently unused to being out alone that Felix was afraid she would be killed. So he picked her up in his arms. She was a beautiful lapdog and her shining coat spoke of loving care, as did the blanket she wore, which was marked with a handsome monogram, in gold. As soon as the dog felt herself in a safe asylum she began to lick the hands of her benefactor and to look at him with gratitude. They were already friends, when, having climbed six flights of stairs, the poet deposited the waif in the sorry garret that served him as temporary lodging.

Singleton was 25 years old and was beginning to be recognized as a man of talent, but talent is a merchandise not always negotiable. Fortune had not yet discovered the road to his mansard, a road that, to do her justice, was hard traveling for a person who is always represented with eyes shut. While he waited for the blind goddess to knock at his sixth story floor, Felix lived from hand to mouth. It would be all right, he often told himself, if his great book "Redemption" was once on the market, but the callous publisher, while not denying its beauties, doubted its popularity, and refused to publish it without a guarantee of $200. Felix could have effected a peace between Britain and Boer as readily as to have produced the money; thus were the wheels of progress blocked by want of a paltry $200!

When he and the dog reached home Felix lighted a candle which was stuck in the neck of a bottle, and, brushing the loose papers—which were parts of his yet unrecognized masterpiece—from the table, he proceeded to set forth his meager repast. He shared his dinner and his bed with the dog, and, in the morning, they divided equally the milk that formed his breakfast. Singleton was sure that the dog was a valuable one. So he went down and bought a morning paper to see if she was advertised. He turned to the Lost and Found column, and this is what he read:

"TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—For the return of a lapdog, answering to the name of 'Mirza,' lost yesterday near Twenty-third street."

He called: "Mirza! Mirza!"

The dog barked joyfully and ran toward the door.

"Ah, ha!" laughed Singleton. "Now I know your social position and your name, my friend. Two hundred dollars reward! To think of giving $200 for such a little dog! Some one must love you much. Two hundred dollars! What a godsend for some poor devil—like myself," he added as an afterthought.

He rested his head on his hands and tried to think. Two hundred dollars was just the sum he needed to publish his book. "Redemption" once out, his play would be accepted, his success assured! Why not take this money? It was simply a question of his own wretched pride. It was honest money. Or, he said to himself, if he did not like the idea of keeping the money, what was to prevent him from considering it as a loan sent by the Goddess of Chance? A loan that he could return, once the current of success turned toward him. The temptation was too strong! "Redemption" should be published.

This decision made, he felt that he had crossed the Rubicon; it only remained for him to think of the least mortifying way for him to claim the reward. Suddenly he smiled. "The very thing!" he cried, patting Mirza on the head. He ran down the six flights of stairs and soon returned with the complete costume of a house painter, which he had borrowed from the son of his landlady. He dressed himself in the white trousers and the paint-stained blouse, took Mirza in his arms, and went to the address given in the advertisement.

He was shown into a drawing-room, where, while he waited for some one to appear, he had an opportunity of studying an unflattering reproduction of himself in a long mirror. His courage began to fail and he looked longingly toward the entrance. Suddenly the door was flung open and a charming young girl came in like a whirlwind. Without saying a word to him, she picked up the dog and showered kisses upon her soft muzzle, interspersing them with loving words and affectionate reproaches.

Poor Singleton stood as if nailed to the floor. He was at once disgusted and horrified. Here was the prettiest girl he had ever seen, and what a mess he had made of the whole thing with his clever disguise! At that instant he would have sacrificed unhesitatingly the entire manuscript of "Redemption" could a chasm have opened under his feet and swallowed him and his dirty blouse. She looked at him at last and smiled kindly, a little surprised evidently at the appearance of this workman. He seemed decidedly above his position!

"It is you," she said, "that I must thank for returning my darling Mirza. I have missed her so much. I am grateful for returning her and for your kindness to her. How can I ever thank you?"

She stopped suddenly, evidently remembering how he expected to be thanked, and, blushing prettily, she added: "I must tell mother. Wait a moment, please."

Not giving him a chance for a word, she ran out of the room. Felix could hear whispering in the next apartment, and then the mother appeared. He saw with joy that she was alone. She added her thanks to her daughter's, and, then going with Felix to the door, she pressed something into his hand, and, the next minute, he found himself on the doorstep.

He was covered with shame; red with rage! What had he done? What should he do next? Ring the bell, and say that it was all a mistake? Offer an explanation to that lovely girl? No, no, a thousand times, no! He could not face her again. Now that the worst of his program was over, why not follow the rest of it out to the time when he could return the loan? After that, who knew what might happen?

That evening he wrote to his publisher.

. . . . . .

Two years afterwards, at a great charity bazaar, one of the most popular tables was the one presided over by Mrs. Dennis and her charming daughter, Gertrude. The rooms were crowded by elegantly dressed people, and the bazaar was such a success that even the simplest things were selling for many times their value.

Every one was talking about Gertrude Dennis. She was beautiful, and then her fortune was something enormous. She had already refused many offers, it was rumored, but look at the men around her now. The crowd was so great, indeed, and the flowers she was selling were going so fast that some one suggested that the remaining ones be auctioned—in this way they might bring even higher prices. Stem by stem, they disappeared at fabulous prices until nothing was left on the table but a tiny bunch of violets. Furious competition had pushed the price on these to $20, when a new voice was heard:

"Two hundred dollars!"

Every one turned to see who the happy man was, whose means permitted such generosity.

"O," said one, pointing out a fashionably dressed young fellow, whose head dominated the crowd. "Of course! It's Singleton, the poet, whose play is having such a run. His success has been remarkable. Two years ago almost no one had heard of him, but, by Jove! he deserves his luck!"

Gertrude, blushing slightly and smiling, held up the violets.

"Two hundred dollars! Two hundred dollars! Going at $200! Am I offered any more? Going—going—sold!"

The crowd separated before Singleton, who came forward and gave the money to the young girl. She seemed embarrassed as she handed him the flowers and looked searchingly at him for a moment, as if trying to connect him with some incident in her memory. Then she thanked him prettily for his generosity, in the name of the charity for which the bazaar was given.

"Do not thank me," he said, lowering his voice so that no one else could hear him; "I am simply paying a debt contracted toward you during a most trying time in my life."

"Ah," Gertrude cried. "Then I have seen you before! You are——"

"Mirza's rescuer! After you, I shall always be grateful to her for her timely help."

Mrs. Dennis joined them, and Singleton, with the confidence of a man whose present prosperity permits him to resurrect an unfortunate past, told them how, with their $200, he had published "Redemption," and how all his luck had dated from that happy occasion. He ended, gayly, by begging to be allowed to thank Mirza in person for her part in his fortune.

"Do come to see us," said Mrs. Dennis, graciously. "We shall be glad to have you, and I am sure that Mirza has not forgotten her rescuer."

Felix Singleton's first visit was followed by others, until the day when his most audacious dream was realized. That day, as they returned from the church, he beamed with love and happiness as he entered the house, and he pressed closely to his side the trembling little hand of the girl who had agreed to bear his name, a name that, thanks to her, and the dog, was now a celebrated one.

WILL JOURNEY TO MANILA TO WED A NAVAL OFFICER.

Virginia Girl Prefers the Long Journey Alone to Postponing Her Marriage to a Captain for Two Years.

Richmond, Va., May 13.—[Special.]—Miss Anne Irvine of Virginia will go alone to Manila the last of this month to wed Captain Charles Lyman, who formerly lived in Virginia. Young Lyman was born in this State, but while young went with his family to Washington. He attended the Virginia Military Institute and the Washington schools. Miss Irvine is scarcely 20 years old. The romance began when she was a little girl in school. Young Lyman was one of the first of the Virginia boys to enlist in the Spanish-American war. He went in the marines. The other day Captain Lyman cabled to his betrothed that it would be more than two years before he could get leave to come home and he added a plea for her to come there to be married. After a family consultation it was decided that the young woman could make the long journey.

Quickest Time to the Oil Fields of Texas.

If you are interested in the oil excitement in Texas note that via New Orleans, by either the morning or evening trains of the Illinois Central, will get you to Beaumont in the quickest time. Tickets at 99 Adams street. 'Phone Central 2705.

START TODAY FOR SYNOD.

PRESBYTERIANS LEAVE IN SPECIAL FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Two California Candidates for Moderator Will Accompany Chicago Delegation—Effort Will Be Made to Bring the Next General Assembly to Some Western City—Tent Meetings for the Summer Advocated—"Popular Services" on Sunday Criticised.

Presbyterians of Chicago and the West will leave the city this afternoon at 5 o'clock on "The Interior Special" for Philadelphia, where the General Synod of the church opens on Thursday. The special train goes over the Pennsylvania road and will carry some of the men who are to be the prominent figures at the convention. Two candidates for Moderator of the assembly arrived last night from California and will start with the Chicago party this afternoon. They are Dr. H. C. Minton of San Francisco and Dr. John W. Dinsmore of San José. Dr. G. T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church of New York, is a strong Eastern candidate for the office.

The Chicago delegates who will go are as follows:

Rev. Herrick Johnson.	Rev. W. R. Notman.
Rev. G. L. Robinson.	Rev. Joseph A. Vance.
Rev. Frank M. Carson.	Rev. Wm. L. Swallen.
John W. McLean.	William A. Dean.
Charles S. Holt.	Ephraim Banning.
C. D. B. Howell.	William W. Graves.

A strong effort will be made by the Western delegations to bring the synod West next year. Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Denver, and New York will work to get the assembly. The subject of creed revision probably will be the most important to come before the assembly this year.

Tent Meetings Advocated.

At the Presbyterian ministers' meeting yesterday a plan for evangelistic work under canvas this summer was discussed. Many of the ministers said that by having music in tents much larger crowds could be attracted. They believe people will attend tent meetings when they would not think of going to a church. A number of ministers announced they would erect tents adjoining their churches. Prominent evangelists and other attractions are being engaged for these meetings. In several of the wards ministers have secured tents belonging to political organizations.

New officers for the coming year were elected by the association as follows:

President—The Rev. Joseph Vance.
Vice President—The Rev. L. P. Cain.
Secretary and treasurer—The Rev. L. A. Barrett.

Talk of Army Canteen.

The subject of the abolition of the canteen at Fort Sheridan and other army posts was discussed briefly at the meeting. Some of the members wanted to start an inquiry into the situation, as the Presbyterians were not represented on the investigating committee. It was suggested the elders of some Highland Park churches should be asked to look into the matter. The matter will be taken up again at the next meeting.

Criticises "Popular Services."

The Methodist ministers discussed a paper read by the Rev. J. D. Leek of the First Methodist Church of Englewood on "Superficial Religion." Mr. Leek criticised the so-called "popular evening services" carried out in many of the churches at present. He said:

"The minister should preach religion and the Bible, and if he does not do this, believing it will not attract his congregation, he makes a mistake. If his church has lost its taste for the gospel it is because it has been led astray. It is a sin for a pastor to make his congregation love frivolities. Jesus never created the church for amusement. The church should not be a diversion, but should be an enjoyable duty. The pastor should interest the heads and cultivate the hearts of his listeners."

The committee appointed to report on recommendations for the abolition of Sunday noises recommended a permanent committee of five be appointed to consider the matter more thoroughly, and that, in view of the fact there are so many ordinances against these annoyances, the ministers confine their efforts to securing the enforcement of these ordinances instead of advocating new ones.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Fiddle-Dee-Dee.

Fiddle-Dee-Dee, Dramatic and Operatic Medley in Two Exhibits. Dialogue and Lyrics by Edgar Smith. Music by John Stromberg. Presented at the Grand Opera-House by Weber & Fields and Their Stock Company.

CAST FOR EXHIBIT I.

Hoffman Barr, an athletic young American.....De Wolf Hopper
Shasheh Leschinski, a Hebrew prestidigitateur.....David Warfield
Michael Krautknuckle.....Joseph M. Weber
Rudolf Bungstarter.....Lew M. Fields
On a pleasure trip to the Paris exposition.
Ignatius McSorley, doing the continent.....John T. Kelly
Birdie McSorley, his niece.....Charlee Fostelle
Mrs. Waldorf Meadowbrook, a young widow.....Lillian Russell
La Belle Zara, a chanteuse Parisienne.....Fay Templeton

CAST FOR EXHIBIT II.

The Gay Lord Quex.....De Wolf Hopper
Prince Victor Constantine.....De Wolf Hopper
King Louis, in the royal family.....Lew M. Fields
Prince Ferdinand, in the royal family.....Joseph M. Weber
Queen Ferdinand, in the royal family.....David Warfield
Baron Grogstein.....John T. Kelly
Princess Angela, in the royal family.....Lillian Russell
Sophy Fullgally.....Fay Templeton
Baron Holdfaste.....Bonnie Maginn
Flossie.....Bonnie Maginn
Dossie.....Allie Gilbert
Bössie.....Belle Robison

Merriment of the unrestrained kind was the master at the Grand Opera-House last night. The coming of the Weber & Fields stock company, the best organization of burlesquers in this country, is an event annually awaited with the certainty of enjoyment, but this year the portion is unexpectedly large. The show of last night was not only in itself more riotously humorous than the one of a year ago, but the new members of the company were among its strongest amusement making forces.

DeWolf Hopper will not be apt to forget the reception for which his appearance upon the stage was a signal. The tall comedian has not been in Chicago for three seasons, and since his last visit he has paid his visit to London, including the price of it—for the Boer war descended upon him just as success was won, crushing prosperity and hope under the same heavy weight. As a consequence, it has been supposed, of the London disaster he put his comic opera ambitions into his past, and accepted the offer of the shrewd burlesque managers. How well he is attuned to his new surroundings the delighted audience of last night can tell. But the greeting was given before he had a chance to prove himself a burlesquer. At the sight of his towering, white-flannel clad figure, the house broke into an abandon of applause. He tried to take up his opening line, but his friends oven the footlights would have none of such matter-of-fact industry. He had to stop, face about, and bow to the front—not once, but a half score of times. The applauding continued for two minutes.

The scene of his entrance nearly had a parallel in that which attended the first appearance of Miss Lillian Russell. Her desertion of the sea of comic opera for the Weber & Fields harbor took place a year earlier than Mr. Hopper's, and she has made one visit to Chicago since that event. The fact, however, did not lessen the degree of her second welcome. The volume of it evidently was a surprise to her, but if she was disconcerted, the emotion was one of pleasure. She responded to the outburst by kissing her hand, and the audience liked the form of her return so well that it insisted on more of the same sort. The year has graved no unpleasant trace on Miss Russell's beauty.

Except in one scene, the burlesque on "The Gay Lord Quex," the actress was Mr. Hopper's associate throughout the performance. In the earlier part of the entertainment they gave a capital burlesque upon the Harry B. Smith brand of comic opera. Possibly the wit of the exaggeration gained point from the familiarity the writer of the lines had with the original article. Edgar Smith, the writer of the lyrics and the dialogues for the Weber & Fields compositions, is a brother of the librettist. Between them Mr. Hopper and Miss Russell impersonated all the characters in the regulation opera, from chorus girl and super to haughty prima donna and jealous baritone.

"Fiddle-Dee-Dee" properly was only the first half of the performance, as the burlesques upon "The Gay Lord Quex," "A Royal Family," and "Florodora" came in a section by themselves. The name was appropriate. A bit of everything, all of it laughable, and some of it unusually witty, was in the compound. Lew Fields and Joseph Weber introduced themselves as two tourists seeing the Paris exposition, and doing what they could in the way of sights and persons. David Warfield was their partner, particularly when it came to doing persons. One of the most ridiculous of the episodes of the melange came from the effort to palm Warfield upon De Wolf Hopper as a prize doll. The fatuous grin upon Warfield's face, and that face against the lace of a baby carriage was a sight which invited to convulsions. John T. Kelly, as an Irishman with money and a woman admirer whom he did not admire, was another of the diverting disclosures of the first exhibit. Bonnie Maginn, dancing while Fay Templeton sang a coon melody, was responsible for some of the encores the latter received, though Miss Templeton herself was not undeserving of them. With Bessie Clayton gone from the company, Miss Maginn now has no dancing rival.

In the second exhibit Miss Templeton contributed an admirable burlesque of Irene Van Brugh's Sophy Fullgarney. The contrast of Mr. Hopper's height to Mr. Hare's shortness gave the caricature likeness to his Lord Quex, but he did not burlesque the acting with any point. He did, however, burlesque Orrin Johnson's performance of Prince Victor in "A Royal Family" with neat effect. Weber, Fields, and Warfield impersonated the King, Queen Dowager, and the youthful Prince, while Mr. Hopper and Miss Russell were perched in a tree.

The burlesque of a song from "Florodora" was amusing in itself, though some appreciation must have been lost from the unfamiliarity of the audience with the original.

The chorus work was excellent, and the stage management of a high order.

El Capitan.

The Castle Square Opera company entered last night upon the closing week of its present season, and after next Saturday night will not be heard again at the Studebaker until next winter, the organization which will present "King Dodo" week after next and during the summer being one especially brought together for that production.

Sousa's "El Capitan" is the bill for the present week, and judging by the enthusiasm it aroused last evening everything promises for a repetition of the success it enjoyed when offered earlier in the season. The performance moves with unusual spirit and brightness and is in every way entertaining and enjoyable. Sousa's spirited marches alone would carry the work to popularity, even were the other musical numbers in the score less attractive than they really are and Charles Klein's book a less satisfactory production than it is.

As it now stands, the opera is one of the best of its kind, and the Castle Square management has chosen well in making it the final offering of the season.

Mr. Pruette in the title rôle does some of the best work he has done this season, playing the part with good appreciation of its swagger and humor and singing the music satisfactorily. Mr. Moulan is not so constantly in evidence as usual, but he makes the most of the part of Pozzo, and last night aroused abundant hilarity by his lovemaking scene in the second act. Mr. Barry as Cazarro does better and more confident work than he has offered at any time since he appeared among the principals; Mr. Delamotta is a fairly adequate Verado, and Edwin Clarke a satisfactory Scaramba.

Miss Quinlan has more acting than singing to do as Estrelda, but is pert, sprightly, and winning as usual; Miss Chapman is acceptable in the small part of Princess Marghanza; and Miss Berri makes a handsome and vocally excellent Isabel.

Gustav Luders, the composer of the music for "King Dodo," arrived in town yesterday, and rehearsals of the new musical comedy have begun under his supervision.

Otis Harlan in Vaudeville.

Otis Harlan entered the vaudeville realm by way of the Olympic Theater yesterday. Mr. Harlan has snot been in Chicago since the last of the Hoyt farces, "A Day and a Night," was played at the Grand Opera-House two years ago. After Mr. Hoyt's death last summer he enlisted under Manager Charles Frohman, and in the late autumn he was a member of the company which supported Miss Edna May in the musical play, "The Girl from Up There." He left the organization, however, before it was taken to London, and now he has concluded to become a vaudeville entertainer.

Judged by the impression he made on his audience yesterday afternoon, he will prosper. He used a monologue, conveniently built for the insertion of several comic songs and containing enough jokes to leaven it. He worked hard every minute he was on the stage, and, though the theater was cool, he was perspiring freely before he was through answering his encores. He kept his former trademarks by him, coming out with a frayed cloth glove on one of his hands and wearing a hat that came far down toward his eyebrows.

Next to Mr. Harlan the most diverting performers at the Olympic composed a troupe of trained cats. The comedian, however, did not appear to dislike his animal associates, as he allowed the stage manager to place their act just before his own. The cats were put through their tricks by their owner and trainer, Herr Teshow. They walked on top of rows of ninepins, jumped through flaming hoops, balanced themselves on tight ropes, and ran hurdle races. Strangest of all, they sat demurely upon a bench when they were not going through their feats.

Manager Hamlin Returns.

Manager Harry Hamlin of the Grand Opera-House returned from New York on Sunday night to make Chicago for a few days the scene of his preparations for the production of "Lorna Doone." The date for that event, he says, will fall either in the first or the second week of June. Mr. Hamlin will go back to New York before the end of the week to complete the enlisting of players for the company. He prefers not to disclose the identity of the players already engaged, though he states that neither Charles Richman nor Miss Eleanor Robson are included in the number.

Are You a Mason?

The farce "Are You a Mason?" was given its first performance at Powers' Theater last night by a company which included Leo Ditrichstein, John C. Rice, Thomas A. Wise, and Miss Esther Tittell. It will be reviewed later in the week.

Kings' Carnival Pleases Gotham.

New York, May 13.—[Special.]—Some things that were new, and more that were old, but nearly all of them unusually entertaining, made up an extravaganza called "The King's Carnival" that was shown for the first time at the New York Theater tonight. Sydney Rosenfeld had written it in a vein of jokes, whose only sequence lies in the fact that they follow one another in column. The comedians looked as if they had stepped from the cartoons of such a sheet, as they embodied some funny exaggerations of nature. The music suggested one finger waltzes.

The action started "In the Palace of the King," where some persons of the Crawford play became complicated with visitors from the court of Henry VIII. from the Criterion Theater. Thereupon the stories of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" and "In the Palace of the King" were interwoven, occasionally cleverly, but frequently pushed together, causing a loud report oftenest, though, of laughter. Of course, in a piece of this sort much depends upon the players employed, and the company engaged by the Sires was unusually good.

Grinnell's Musical Festival Opens.

Grinnell, Ia., May 13.—[Special.]—The May festival of the Iowa College opened here successfully this evening. The concert for the first evening was given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Adolph Rosenbecker, conductor. The second concert will be given Tuesday afternoon, and will include a piano recital by Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler and solos The closing concert Tuesday evening will be the presentation of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" by the Grinnell Oratorio society and selections by the orchestra and soloists. The best talen in the country has been secured, and the soloists include: Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, pianist; Mrs. Eleanore Meredith, soprano; Miss Mabelle Crawford, contralto; Mr. Charles E. Towne, tenor; Mr. Carl E. Dufft, baritone; Mr. Charles W. Clark, baritone; Mr. Herbert Butler, violinist; Mr. Franz Wagner, cellist. Several hundred outside visitors are in attendance.

Musical Festival at Indianola, Ia.

Indianola, Ia., May 13.—[Special.]—A grand musical festival opened here tonight with a piano recital by William H. Sherwood of Chicago, under the auspices of Simpson College Conservatory of Music. Four concerts will be given in addition to the recital, including Haydn's "The Creation," Handel's "The Messiah," and two miscellaneous concerts by the conservatory students, assisted by professional talent. A chorus of eighty voices will render the oratorios under direction of Professor Alexander Emslier. Mrs. Genevieve Clark Wilson of Chicago is the soprano; Mr. Holmes Cowper of New York, tenor; Miss Bertha Sloan, contralto; and A. D. Middleton, bass. Twelve hundred people heard the Sherwood recital tonight.

Tom Moore at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., May 13.—[Special.]—Andrew Mack was warmly received in his first production of his new historical play, "Tom Moore," this evening. The story of the poet's love and his struggle for recognition has been excellently dramatized by Theodore Burt Sayre. The human interest in the play was shown to be its strongest feature. Its atmosphere was of the typical romantic Ireland, and the songs of the Irish poet, "Love's Young Dream," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "Evelyn's Bower," adapted to Mr. Mack's voice, lent a charm to the drama, entranced by historical setting. Josephine Lovett as Bessie Dyke, Moore's sweetheart, sustained the leading female rôle. Mace Greenleaf as Lord Moira and W. J. Montgomery as Sir Percival Lovelace formed Mr. Mack's chief support.

Prisoner of Algiers at New York.

New York, May 13.—[Special.]—At the American Theater tonight was produced a new play, entitled "The Prisoner of Algiers." The work is in a prologue and four acts, and is by Frank Lindon. The play is a dramatization of the sequel to "Monte Cristo." There is material in this romance for a good, old-fashioned melodrama, but there was no evidence in tonight's production that Frank Lindon was the best possible person to put it into shape. Mr. Hardee Kirkland was once more a hearty villain, and Mr. Stuart acted the hero with abundant vigor. Miss Linthicum was satisfactory as the romantic Eugenia.

MARRIED UNDER A BOWER OF SPRING BLOSSOMS.

At the Germania club last evening at 7 o'clock Miss Sophie Paepcke, daughter of Mr. Herman Paepcke of 587 Dearborn avenue, and Professor Alexander Pflueger of the Bonn University, Germany, were married. Dr. G. Zimmerman performed the ceremony, the bridal party standing beneath a large wedding bell of apple and cherry blossoms. The bride's sister, Miss Lydia Paepcke, was the maid of honor, and Miss Fannie Halle the only bridemaid. The German Vice Consul, Dr. Leitenbaur, was the best man, and Dr. Alfred Lee groomsman. Masters Emil Walter Wever and Walter Paul Paepcke acted as pages. A reception and a supper followed the ceremony, the tables being trimmed with bride roses and wild smilax. Among the guests were the German Consul and Mrs. Wever, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rubens, Mr. and Mrs. Emil W. Wagner, Judge and Mrs. Theodore Brentano, Theodore Rocholl of Bremen, Germany, sister of the groom; Dr. and Mrs. Kern, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Welcher, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. George Claussenius, Dr. and Mrs. E. Senn, Mr. Edward A. Leicht, Miss Tosetti, and Miss Wagner. Dr. and Mrs. Pflueger will live in Bonn, sailing for Europe on May 21.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MRS. KIMBALL GIVES A DINNER FOR MRS. S. K. NICKERSON.

Miss Mervyn Winston and Mr. Dwight Lawrence Guests of Mrs. James B. Forgan at Dinner—Tea for Miss Niblack—Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer to Give a Dinner for M. Jules Cambon—Dore-Alcott Wedding Plans—Personal Matters.

Mrs. W. W. Kimball of 1801 Prairie avenue gave a dinner last evening for her guest, Mrs. Samuel K. Nickerson. Mrs. Nickerson will remain in the city a few days longer and will be at home this afternoon with Mrs. Kimball.

Mrs. James B. Forgan of 541 Dearborn avenue gave a dinner last evening for Miss Mervyn Winston and Mr. Dwight Lawrence. The dinner was followed by a small dance.

Miss Mabel Thorne of 90 Forty-second street gave a tea yesterday afternoon for Miss Niblack.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Dore, daughter of Mrs. E. F. Dore of 2730 Prairie avenue, to Mr. Henry Chapman Alcott of New York City will take place on Saturday, June 22, at Lakeville, Conn., where Mrs. Dore has taken a residence for the summer. Miss Marian Dore will be her sister's only attendant, Dr. Percy H. Williams being the best man. Miss Adelaide Walsh of 300 Superior street will give a supper for Miss Dore on Thursday and Miss Julia Cudahy a dinner on next Monday.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josie Grey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Grey of 2010 Prairie avenue, to Mr. Harry Buess of London, England. The wedding will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Hammond of 4614 Lake avenue will give a dinner this evening for Miss Julia Hammond and Mr. Joseph Bond, the bride, whose wedding will take place on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a dinner on next Monday evening for M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador.

Mrs. James Bartlett of 50 Astor street will give a luncheon on Wednesday, May 22, for Miss Elizabeth Sellers. Mrs. John F. Jelke of 516 La Salle avenue will give a luncheon and theater party for Miss Sellers on Saturday, May 25.

A number of entertainments are planned for Miss Elizabeth Pratt of Evanston, whose wedding to Mr. A. J. Harding will take place on May 23. Mrs. William Vance will give a luncheon tomorrow. On Friday Miss Hogg will give a tea. On Monday of next week Mr. and Mrs. William Scott will give a dinner and on Thursday, May 23, Mrs. A. J. Harding will give a tea.

There will be a dinner at the Midlothian club on Saturday evening, followed by music and dancing. A special train will leave for the city at 10:20 o'clock.

Mrs. Robert B. Crouch has returned from abroad and is at the Lakota.

Mrs. E. S. Worthington has returned to the city and will open her cottage at Wheaton. Mrs. F. S. Eames will remain away until June 1.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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AFTER careful consideration, King Edward has decided to resign his active membership of all the English clubs to which he belongs, including even the Jockey club, the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the Marlborough club, of which three institutions he will, however, remain a patron, figuring on the roster as such.

At the time when he ascended the throne he contented himself with merely resigning his membership of the committee of the Marlborough, believing that it would be possible for him to retain his ordinary membership. But the experience of the last few months has shown that this is impossible.

Club life implies equality among all its members, who have equal rights and an equal footing in the institution to which they belong. This was to such a degree recognised the prior to King Edward's accession, and when he was still Prince of Wales, he was treated by his fellow-members of the Marlborough and of the Royal Yacht Squadron, as well as of the Jockey club, as if he were an ordinary citizen instead of the heir to the throne. Nobody dreamed of rising from his chair or of removing his hat from his head when he appeared upon the premises, in the smoking-rooms, cardrooms, reading-rooms, etc., and he would stroll about and take his ease without anybody paying more attention to him than if he had been an ordinary member.

This attitude towards him was all well enough when he was Prince of Wales, but the etiquette that environs a King of Great Britain is much more strict and severe. There are certain forms of respect which are indispensable in his case, and the neglect of which would tend to impair the divinity that doth hedge